

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



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## OUR PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

**E**IGHTEEN Hundred and Seventy passes away, and the change from the old to the new year is more than usually provocative of thought to the American. It is the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, the fifth "jubilee" of the American people. No longer is the fiftieth year a season of grace to the poor man, giving him the recovery of property sold for his necessities, releasing the debtor from his burdens, the bondman from his service; but it is still accounted above other years.

But this particular year bears an importance more near to the present generation than even this general one of a unusual anniversary. From 1861 to 1870 is a decade of great events in our history. Its first year saw our entrance into a tremendous struggle, and the gathering of an almost innumerable host. Our troubles were greeted on every hand as a proof that republics were no better than monarchies, and just as dependent on the military power for their integrity. The continuance of a great army was looked upon as one of our future necessities, if we succeeded in maintaining ourselves against the rebellion which drew off a third of the States in our Union. Success was however by no means conceded to us. But five years saw the defeat of that rebellion, and ten years witnessed the dispersion of that host.

The early stages of the dispersion were marked by no bitterness and no discontent. Our soldiers returned by the hundred thousand to their homes; officers of every rank resumed the equal privileges and equal station of private citizenship. The host resolved itself easily and quietly into a moderate army. But moderation in military affairs is not what the Congress and people of this country want; it is parsimony. Where fifty thousand men are needed, thirty must be written down. It was done, and a most painful and difficult task was entered upon—the task of sending home men desirous of serving the country and whom the country needed in its service. Fortune was cajoled in every way possible, and by giving a little time, the force under arms was reduced by the natural means of stopping enlistment, accepting resignations, and the customary discharges. But that was not enough, and the last year of this decade of war and victory is the year which sees the stringent demands of our rulers complied with by the Army. The last day of that decade ends, by Congressional limitation, the public service of some hundreds of gallant and deserving officers. They will go out with the old year, and we fear that many of them have no sure prospect of future happiness, occupation, and comfort. The last demand their country makes upon them is for that quality exhibited nowhere so well as in military life, the quality of obedience.

We know of no duty so utterly thankless as that in

which the Army executive officers have been engaged. Our masters the Congressmen have declared that this field, the Army, must be thinned out. If there are weeds, why pluck them out. If there are no weeds, then tear up some of the grain. We are sure that in this task the officers in whose hands it has been placed have proceeded as delicately, as justly, and as kindly as they could. To those whose fortune it may be to leave the Army as the old year goes out, we can only say that their fate is not the consequence of any slur upon them, nor due to any lack of recognition of their service. As for Congress, it deals with matters of general utility without thought of private needs. As for the General of the Army, he stands in the attitude of obedience along with those upon whom the misfortune falls.

But is it so entirely a misfortune? Congress has granted a certain allowance to enable the departing to tide over the time in which they are making the change from military to civil life. Our country offers the greatest opportunities to energy and skill, and fortunately an Army officer has in America a reputation already made. Look at the ranks of engineers, architects, and professions generally. They contain many men who have obtained success with no capital to work on but the reputation of their service. Unpromising as the departure from a much-loved and congenial service may be, it is far from being in every case a pecuniary misfortune, and those who leave the Army now may find their advantage in the forced separation from their comrades.

Since we must reduce our Army, let us take care to have it, like a pugilist in training, full of active power. We spoke last week of the necessity of making up in the efficiency of our military force all that it lacked in numbers. With a people so absolutely peace-loving as ours, the real danger in which a country stands is too great neglect of the possibility of war. The people found that a bitter lesson in the Rebellion, and yet it has seemed to us that there was danger, and great danger, of forgetting in the burdens of the present how very terrible that lesson was then. We confess that we perceived with the greatest gratification the intelligent and appreciative stand taken by the President's advisers in their annual reports. There was a time when our Army was dealt with as a national burden, and the Navy as a means of helping commerce and making exploring expeditions. Now a better feeling is found. Our leaders treat of the Army and Navy as indispensable and honorable portions of the Government, their true position in the national economy. It is true that former secretaries and former generals have not mistaken the real value of the services they directed, but we flatter ourselves that the people now share in the sentiments their successors express, and we look for an acquiescence in their views which was foreign to the country in the time when the Army was considered as a machine apart from the people. The Army is far from having all it wants, but it has at least the sympathy of the people, always an element of strength.

A WRITER in the *Allgemeine Militär Zeitung* proposes the conversion of the 700,000 captured Chassepots on the Beaumont system, which Holland has adopted for its own armament. The points of superiority to the Chassepot which are said to be clearly apparent in this gun are: 1, closing of the breech by the use of a metallic cartridge; 2, a strong central-fire bolt in

place of the needle; 3, a "happily conceived and well-carried-out arrangement" for preventing the possibility of fire before the breech is closed; 4, replacing of the spiral spring by a flat spring contained in the button of the breech-closer (*kammerknopf*). In appearance the Beaumont is like the rival it hopes to supersede. It has been tried by the Dutch Government, and the quotation from the report of the commission is worthy reproduction:

"About forty different systems have been one after another sent to the commission, of which after preliminary trial it has returned those which did not appear to be suitable for weapons of war. These were the systems of Adams, Albini, Bar, Bennet, Benson-Poppenburg, Berdan, Berton, Bornmüller, Bovy, Carter-Edwards, Chassepot (for metallic cartridges), Chassepot, Comblain I, Comblain II, Cooper, Duprez, Falisee and Trappman, Galand, Gerard, Henry, Henry-Winchester, Jenks, Lambin, Lindner, Loran, Luck, Martini-Peabody, Mauser, Monseur, Prince, Roberts, Spencer, Vetterli, Werf, and Bourlez. In competition came the systems Beaumont, Peabody, Werndl, Remington, and Remington with bolt, which five guns were delivered to the firing school for closer trial. The experiments instituted resulted in the sending a certain number of guns from the five systems to five different regiments, with the order to use the guns for 'some months.' The 'Remington with bolt' is probably some European attempt at improving the arm.

In this trial the ballistic properties of the guns were not considered, these depending upon elements which lie within the control of a commission or army executive officer. It was in respect to ability to serve the purposes of the soldier and to stand the usages of service that the weapons were proved. In this the commission took a sensible course, but it seems to have been a terrible board for a breech-loader to appear before. Thirty-four out of thirty-nine applicants went on the retired list at their first appearance. In accordance with the regimental reports, the Beaumont was selected as the best. From the account, this gun seems to have a likeness to the Chassepot, the needle-gun, Carter-Edwards, Ward-Burton, and others of that style. This seems to be a favorite kind with European experts, who prefer it to the more distinctively American class—the Remington, Springfield, Henry, and so on.

INDIAN affairs reached an interesting stage in the grand Indian council held at Ockmulgee, in the Choctaw Nation, during the first half of the present month. This, it will be remembered, was an adjourned meeting. Superintendent HOAG presided. Peace Commissioners CAMPBELL, FARWELL, and LANG, and General PARKER, were present, and G. W. GRAYSON was secretary. Twelve tribes, numbering about 45,000 persons, were represented by fifty-three delegates. The Creeks, who are 12,500 strong, were not represented. After six days' deliberation the council voted by forty-eight to five for the adoption of a confederate government of the tribes in the Indian Territory; and that having been settled, the consideration of a constitution was proceeded with and is still in progress. The opponents to the measure are among the Cherokee delegates. Resolutions were also adopted calling on the tribes not represented in the council to join in the effort to establish a permanent Indian government, and urging them to maintain a peaceful attitude toward the United States Government.



## THE ARMY.

In accordance with instructions from the War Department, the regimental commanders of the Seventh, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second regiments of Infantry were directed December 11, by orders from the headquarters Department of Dakota to cause details of officers to be made from their respective regiments, as hereinafter indicated, to report without unnecessary delay for recruiting service during the ensuing two years: From the Seventh and Twenty-second, one captain and one first lieutenant each; from the Seventeenth and Twentieth, one first lieutenant each. The details from the Twentieth and Twenty-second will report to the superintendent Recruiting Service in New York city. Those from the Seventh and Seventeenth will report to the superintendent Recruiting Service, St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri.

THE following instructions were issued by Brigadier-General Terry, headquarters Military District of Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia, December 9, 1870, for the guidance of officers detailed to assist in case of necessity the civil authorities to preserve the peace during the election:

On arriving at your destination, you will communicate with the civil authorities and inform them that your force will be subject to the call of the commissioners of election and of officers who are authorized to summon a posse and make arrests, and that you will act only when called upon by them, or some of them, and then only in such manner as they may direct. On the days of the election, you will post your troops at such distance from the polls as will enable you to act with reasonable promptitude in case you are called upon; but you will not place them at or in view of the polls, nor will you permit your men, individually, to go to or approach the polling place. If called upon to assist in preserving the peace, you will use no force except when it is specifically directed by a proper civil officer—commissioners of elections, sheriff, deputy sheriff, etc.—or in the last extremity for self-preservation. In no case should it be used until all other means of preserving the peace shall have been exhausted—until persuasion and remonstrance shall have failed. At all times the utmost patience and forbearance must be exhibited. You will cause it to be understood that your presence is solely for the purpose of aiding the civil authorities to preserve the peace, and that you will act in the interest of no party and for the accomplishment of no partisan purpose. And it is advised that you refrain, and cause your men to refrain, from the discussion of political topics and the expression of political opinions. Should a riot occur, and should you not be called upon for assistance by a properly authorized civil officer, you will confine yourself to giving protection at the place where your troops may be stationed to such persons as may seek a refuge from violence among your men. In this case, however, you will protect no one from legal arrest. Your attention is invited to the following extract from an act of Congress approved February 25, 1865: "That it shall not be lawful for any military or naval officer of the United States, or other person engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, to order, bring, keep, or have under his authority or control, any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State of the United States of America, unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls."

THE War Department having prescribed the method by which official records shall be kept from the 1st of January next, in order to produce uniformity of practice, the following instructions on such points as are applicable to the duties of all officers are published from the headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for the information and guidance of this command, and may be of service in other quarters:

1st. Whenever applicable, the name of the office only, and not that of the officer, will be used in official addresses, as—"Commanding Officer Department of Dakota," "Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Missouri," "Commanding Officer Company B, Third Infantry," etc.

2d. It is stated that "in no case should any loose wrapper be placed around an official paper." To comply with this direction, the following method, which, after many experiments, seems to combine more advantages with fewer objections than any other, will be adopted until further orders: All papers accompanying original communications will be neatly and securely attached to the original, and, when practicable, folded within it. Whenever, from the nature of the subject, it is reasonably certain that final action will be taken on a paper in short or few endorsements, which may be completed in the outside of the middle and last folds of the original, such paper will be endorsed as at present on those folds; but when there is a doubt on that point, the outside of original papers will not receive any endorsement except the brief; a small margin will be left on the left edge of the fold containing the brief. The necessity for these requirements will be apparent, if the endorsement slips hereinafter mentioned should be required on papers so endorsed. Except as above permitted, all endorsements will be made on separate slips of paper of the length of the folded original, and wide enough to cause the free edge to fold evenly with the edge of the package after being pasted on and folded down. Care will be taken to accurately adjust the width of each endorsement slip to that of the preceding fold, so as to make the package as compact as possible; as the endorsements increase in

number, and especially when there are enclosures, the necessity for this care will be greater. These slips will be attached as follows: first, unfold the original paper and spread it open, face upward, with the foot of the page toward the left hand; then place the first slip parallel to the ruled lines of the original, and along the under side of the head of the page, which, in this position, is at the right hand; lap it not more than a quarter of an inch, and paste or otherwise attach it securely to the original. Each succeeding slip, as it is required, will be similarly attached to the outer or free edge of the preceding. Only the inside of the slips should be written upon.

Papers accompanying endorsements should be compactly folded to the size of the package—numbered in a continuous series—attached to the outside of the head of the endorsement to which they belong by separate small slips of paper—and then folded down upon the endorsement; and each endorsement should bear the numbers of its attached papers. If it becomes necessary to detach enclosures for separate action, or for any other purpose, a note in red ink will be made of the fact on the accompanying endorsement, and the enclosures so detached will then receive the office mark corresponding to that on the original paper.

In folding the package—first placing the original as directed for attaching the first endorsement slip—it should be wrapped over fold upon fold, continuously, from left to right, care being taken to fold in at the proper time all attached papers. The last endorsement will thus be always on the last fold, and in the most convenient position for reference. When the package is completely unwrapped, and the attached enclosures thrown back, all the endorsements will be visible at once, succeeding each other regularly in the order of their dates from left to right, and no writing will be on the outside, except the original brief. When more than three endorsement slips are required, it will be necessary (to avoid unwrapping the package every time it requires action) to copy on the top of the fourth and each succeeding slip enough of the original brief to show the subject. Should it be required of an officer to make an endorsement when he cannot procure the materials for properly attaching it, he will carefully enclose it loose, and the next officer acting upon the paper who has the requisite facilities will attach it as herein directed. Every officer through whose hands official papers pass will see whether the attached endorsements and enclosures are secure, and will make them so where they are not; he will also correct and officially notice all mistakes and neglects in these directions by officers under his command. A model will be sent herewith to the commanding officer of each post, which will be kept at the adjutant's office for reference.

## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending December 20, 1870.

Tuesday, December 20.

LEAVE of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is hereby granted Lieutenant-Colonel Wesley Merritt, Ninth Cavalry.

By direction of the President, the following transfers are hereby announced: Colonel Gordon Grauger, Fourteenth Infantry, to the Fifteenth Infantry, which last regiment he will join; Colonel John E. Smith, Fifteenth Infantry, to the Fourteenth Infantry.

Major C. E. Compton, Sixth Cavalry, is hereby authorized to draw advance mileage from his home to Fort Richardson, Texas, under General Orders No. 126, December 15, 1870, from this office, directing him to join his regiment.

Permission to delay two weeks in complying with so much of General Orders No. 126, December 15, 1870, from this office, as directs him to join his regiment, is hereby granted Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Sully, Nineteenth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon Edwin Bentley in Special Orders No. 171, November 2, 1870, from headquarters Department of California, is hereby extended thirty days.

Wednesday, December 21.

By direction of the President, so much of General Orders No. 119, November 25, 1870, from this office, as announces the retirement of Captain William R. Smedberg, unassigned, is hereby so amended as to place his name on the list of retired officers with the full rank of captain, mounted, from the above date, in accordance with section 32, act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

Colonel John E. Smith, Fourteenth Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the War Department, to take effect December 31, 1870, and will proceed to join his regiment. Permission to delay thirty days en route is hereby granted him.

By direction of the President, so much of General Orders No. 126, December 15, 1870, from this office, as transfers First Lieutenant George H. Burton, Twenty-first Infantry, to the First Artillery, is hereby revoked.

By direction of the President, Chaplain George W. Pepper, unassigned, is hereby transferred to the Tenth Cavalry, and will report for duty with his regiment without delay.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant J. H. May, Twelfth Infantry, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 31, 1870.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Captain Charles C. Parsons, Fourth Artillery, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 31, 1870. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 177, July 27, 1870, from this office, authorizing Second Lieutenant James M. Burns, Seventeenth Infantry, to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from the 20th day of June to the 21st day of July, 1870, while in attendance before the

Hustings Court, Richmond, Virginia, as a witness, is hereby so amended as to authorize him to draw commutation from June 20 to July 1, 1870, only.

Permission to delay complying with so much of General Orders No. 126, December 15, 1870, from this office, as directs him to join his regiment, is hereby granted Captain Guy V. Henry, Third Cavalry, for two months.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Captain Lyman M. Kellogg, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 31, 1870.

Thursday, December 22.

The sum of \$22.18 will be stopped against the pay of Captain Walter Clifford, unassigned, being the value of one saddle and one bridle issued to him by Colonel D. S. Stanley, Twenty-second Infantry, in May last, and for which he has failed to account. The amount thus stopped will be turned over to the Ordnance Department.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Joseph H. Sylvester, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 31, 1870.

Upon the receipt of this order, Captain Montgomery Bryant, Sixth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and report for duty with his company.

Permission to delay twenty days in complying with so much of General Orders No. 126, December 15, 1870, from this office, as directs him to join his regiment, is hereby granted Major C. E. Compton, Sixth Cavalry.

Captain Madison Earle, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty on mounted recruiting service, and will await orders.

First Lieutenant Horace Neide, Fourth Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw advance mileage from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, before starting to join his regiment.

Friday, December 23.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lugenbeel, First Infantry, will repair to this city and report in person at the War Department as soon as the retiring board convened in New York city by Special Orders No. 104, August 9, 1870, from this office, of which he is a member, has completed its duties.

By direction of the President, so much of General Orders No. 126, from this office, December 15, 1870, as assigns to the Nineteenth Infantry First Lieutenant John S. Appleton, unassigned, is hereby revoked.

By direction of the President, First Lieutenant Charles B. Hall, unassigned, is hereby transferred to the Nineteenth Infantry, and will join his regiment without delay.

At their own requests, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, the following named officers are, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 31, 1870. They are entitled to travelling allowances: First Lieutenant Henry B. Mellen, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieutenant George T. Cook, unassigned.

The resignation of Captain William H. Gill, military storekeeper Quartermaster's Department, has been accepted by the President, to take effect December 16, 1870.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Charles T. Bissell, Second Artillery, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States. He will be allowed, under section 24 of the act approved July 15, 1870, ten cents per mile from his station to his residence.

By direction of the President, the following transfers are hereby announced: First Lieutenant Charles S. Hilsley, First Cavalry, to the Seventh Cavalry; First Lieutenant Charles C. Cresson, Seventh Cavalry, to the First Cavalry, which latter regiment he will join without delay.

Hospital Stewards William Haines and William H. Shively, U. S. Army, now on duty in the office of the Surgeon-General, will be discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 31, 1870. These men will receive immediately their discharge papers and be paid at once the usual pay, commutation of rations, quarters, and fuel up to the date fixed for their discharge.

Permission to delay until February 1, 1871, in complying with so much of General Orders No. 126, December 15, 1870, from this office, as directs him to join his regiment, is hereby granted First Lieutenant J. M. Kelley, Tenth Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant William L. Carpenter, Ninth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 233, December 9, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended three months.

Saturday, December 24.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Burnett E. Miller, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Captain Gilbert C. Smith, assistant quartermaster, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and will proceed without delay to San Francisco, California, and report in person to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific, to relieve Captain William B. Hughes, assistant quartermaster, who, upon receipt of this order, will report by letter to the commanding general Department of the Platte, for assignment to a station, to which he will repair when relieved by Captain Smith.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, First Lieutenant E. A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, is hereby relieved from duty with Captain F. U. Farquhar, Corps of Engineers, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and will proceed without delay to New Orleans, Louisiana, and report in person to Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Edmund T. Ryan, Fifteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No.



208, November 4, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended fifty days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Patrick H. Breslin, Fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 230, November 23, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended three months.

Permission to delay twenty days in complying with so much of General Orders No. 126, December 15, 1870, from this office, as directs him to join his regiment, is hereby granted First Lieutenant William B. Pease, Ninth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Surgeon D. L. Magruder, in Special Orders No. 224, November 23, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended sixty days.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on Monday, the 26th instant.]

## ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for ten days was granted Assistant Surgeon J. W. Brewer, U. S. Army, December 19.

THE leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Luigi Lomia, Fifth Artillery, has been extended ten days.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Sheridan visited Vienna and Frankfort last month, accompanied by General Forsyth.

LEAVE of absence for ten days was granted Second Lieutenant William T. Craycroft, Seventh Cavalry, December 23.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant Stephen O'Connor, U. S. Army, unassigned, December 15.

THE seven days' leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant R. G. Armstrong, First Infantry, December 15, was extended seven days, December 23.

GENERAL Burnside is still in London. Last month Mr. Gilead A. Smith, an American banker in London, gave a dinner to him and a few other friends.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon A. I. Comfort, U. S. Army, was relieved December 17 from duty at Fort Randall, D. T., and will proceed and report to the commanding officer of Fort Sully, D. T., for duty.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon G. H. Hopkins, U. S. Army, now on temporary duty at Fort Randall, D. T., was ordered December 17 to proceed and report to the commanding officer New Ponce Agency, D. T., for duty.

FIRST Lieutenant Henry J. Nowlan, Seventh Cavalry, was ordered December 23 to report at once to the presiding officer of the retiring board now assembled at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for temporary duty as recorder of the board.

LEAVE of absence for ten days was granted First Lieutenant John F. Weston, Seventh Cavalry, December 22; leave of absence for thirty days to Captain George W. Yates, Seventh Cavalry, and leave of absence for thirty days to Captain John Livers, military storekeeper, U. S. Army.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, was granted Captain John S. Poland, Sixth Infantry, December 21. This leave to take effect upon the adjournment *sine die* of the General Court-martial of which Captain Poland is at present judge-advocate.

THE leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Stanislaus Remak, Fifth Artillery, was extended December 27 seven days; the leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant G. M. Harris, Fourth Artillery, ten days, and the leave of absence granted First Lieutenant J. W. MacMurray, First Artillery, three days.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Scott, Kansas, December 29. Detail for the court: Major Lewis Merrill, Seventh Cavalry; Captain John J. Upham, Sixth Infantry; Captain Samuel Robbins, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieutenant William Badger, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Frank M. Gibson, Seventh Cavalry. Captain Thomas B. Weir, Seventh Cavalry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, January 4. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Neill, Sixth Cavalry; Captain George L. Tyler, Second Cavalry; First Lieutenant E. K. Russell, First Artillery; First Lieutenant James Regan, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant R. G. Rutherford, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. Pope, Jr., First Artillery. First Lieutenant C. P. Eakin, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hays, Kansas, December 28. Detail for the court: Major George Gibson, Fifth Infantry; Captain Samuel Ovenshine, Fifth Infantry; Captain Ezra P. Ewers, Fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant Thomas W. Custer, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieutenant David Q. Rousseau, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles C. De Rudio, Seventh Cavalry. Second Lieutenant Theodore F. Forbes, Fifth Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wallace, Kansas, December 26. Detail for the court: Captain Henry C. Bankhead, Fifth Infantry; Captain James S. Casey, Fifth Infantry; Captain Jacob D. Jones, Fifth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon William H. King, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Henry Romeyn, Fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant Granville Lewis, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant James W. Pope, Fifth Infantry. Captain Edmond Butler, Fifth Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, December 21. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Neill, U. S. Army, unattached; Captain G. L. Tyler, U. S. Army, unattached; First Lieutenant E. A. Belger, U. S. Army, unattached; First Lieutenant Edmund Rice, U. S. Army, unattached; Second Lieutenant R. G. Rutherford, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieutenant H. W. Hubbell, Jr., First Artillery; Second Lieutenant John Pope, Jr., First Artillery. First Lieutenant James Regan, U. S. Army, unattached, judge-advocate.

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 19, 1870.

General Orders No. 5.  
I. Before a General Court-martial, which convened at New York city by virtue of Special Orders No. 71, current series, from these headquarters, and of which Colonel James V. Bonford, Eighth Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried Captain Alanson M. Randol, First Artillery.

### CHARGE:

"Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline."  
Specification 1st. In this, that he, Captain A. M. Randol, First Artillery, being at the time in command of Battery I, First Artillery, and of Fort Delaware, Delaware, did illegally and with violence withhold from the pay of Bugler James Smith, Battery I, First Artillery, the sum of \$17 96, more or less, on the plea that it was due him, the said Captain Randol, in settlement of a certain claim (justifiable or otherwise) against the said Bugler James Smith, thereby depriving the said Smith of the pay properly due him from the United States Government.

Specification 2d. In this, that the said Captain A. M. Randol, First Artillery, did unlawfully and without just cause or provocation slap in the face, with his open hand, in a violent manner, two or more times, the aforesaid Bugler James Smith, with a view to force and compel him to receive a less sum of money—viz.: \$13 04—than was his lawful due from the Government, and less than the sum for which he had receipted on the pay-roll of Battery I, First Artillery, for the months of May and June, 1870.

This at Fort Delaware, Delaware, on or about July 11, 1870.

Specification 3d. In this, that he, the said Captain A. M. Randol, First Artillery, commanding Battery I, First Artillery, having had referred to him for remark (by virtue of instructions to this effect from the headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic), by the general commanding the Department of the East, a communication containing a complaint of Bugler James Smith, of same battery and regiment, against his battery commander, the said Captain A. M. Randol, did return said communication to department headquarters with the following endorsement, to wit:

"HEADQUARTERS, FORT DELAWARE, DELAWARE, July 30, 1870.  
"Respectfully returned. The within statement of Bugler James Smith, Battery I, First Artillery, is false from beginning to end. I would most respectfully reiterate against any attention being given to complaints of enlisted men of my command, except as provided by the 35th Article of War. (Signed) A. M. RANDOL, Captain First Artillery, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, commanding Battery and Post."

the said endorsement being incorrect in point of fact and disrespectful in language.

This at Fort Delaware, Delaware, on or about July 30, 1870.

### PLEA.

To the 1st specification, "Not guilty."  
To the 2d specification, "Not guilty."  
To the 3d specification, "Not guilty."  
To the charge, "Not guilty."

### FINDING AND SENTENCE.

The court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Captain A. M. Randol, First Artillery, as follows:

Of the 1st specification, Guilty, except the words "and of Fort Delaware, Delaware."

Of the 2d specification, Guilty, except the words "or provocation," and also the words "with a view to force and compel him to receive a less sum of money," *et sequitur*, and of the excepted words Not guilty.

Of the 3d specification, Guilty, except the words "and disrespectful in language," and attach no criminality to the facts as found.

Of the charge, Guilty.

And the court does therefore sentence him, Captain Alanson M. Randol, First U. S. Artillery, "To be confined to the limits of his post for the period of one month, and to be reprimanded in General Orders."

II. The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Captain Alanson M. Randol, First Artillery, are approved.

The division commander deeply regrets the duty of reprimanding an officer of Captain Randol's standing and distinguished war record, but the facts as developed by the testimony leave him no alternative. Captain Randol committed a grave error in requiring Bugler Smith to receive a less sum of money at the pay-table than he had receipted for. Upon this point the law is imperative and clear that no stoppages can be made from a soldier's pay by any authority whatever, and that stoppages can only be made by virtue of law or by sentence of court-martial. All private agreements therefore made by any party with enlisted men must rely for execution on the good faith and honesty of the soldier, and when this fails, as seems to have been the case with Bugler Smith, the evil cannot legally be remedied by a compulsory deduction of pay. To this offense, attributable either to ignorance of the law or failure to appreciate its imperative character, Captain Randol added the offence of enforcing his illegal act by violence and inflicting personal chastisement on Bugler Smith. No provocation, except that of self-defence or mutiny, justifies an officer in laying his hand on a soldier. It were no other consideration to stay the hand of a brave officer, as Captain Randol has proved himself to be, the fact that he was striking a defenceless man, one who could neither resist nor return his blow, should have been sufficient, and the division commander is satisfied it would have been, had not Captain Randol's reason been obscured by his temper and passion. The division commander feels confident that Captain Randol must himself deeply deplore the act for which he is being punished, and must acknowledge the necessity of officers restraining their tempers and abstaining from acts of violence toward their inferiors, which can only bring disgrace on themselves and the service, and destroy that spirit of manhood and self-respect on the part of the soldier which it is the duty of officers to encourage and cultivate. Unavoidable delay having occurred in bringing Captain Randol to trial, in view of the long period of his arrest, so much of the sentence as requires his confinement at his post is herewith remitted, and Captain Alanson M.

Randol will be released from arrest and resume his sword on the publication of this order.

By command of Major-General Meade.

R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: S. F. BARSTOW, Aide-de-Camp.

BEFORE a General Court-martial, which convened at Fort Harker, Kansas, November 15, 1870, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Brooke, Third Infantry, is presiding officer, First Lieutenant Charles L. Umbstaetter, Third Infantry, was arraigned and tried on the following charges and specifications: Charge first—Wrongfully and knowingly selling, conveying, or disposing of forage and other public property furnished to be used in the military service of the United States, in violation of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1863, entitled "An act to prevent and punish frauds upon the Government of the United States." Charge second—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The specifications allege that the accused, being on duty as acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Larned, Kansas, did wrongfully and knowingly sell, convey, or dispose of sixteen cords of wood, more or less, one hundred pounds of paint, more or less, five boxes window glass, and ten thousand pounds of corn, more or less, taking in exchange therefor money and shirts, drawers, blankets, and other articles in which he was deficient, for the purpose of making up the deficiencies in his accounts with the Government. The accused pleaded guilty to the charges and specifications, and the court confirmed the plea, and ordered him to be reprimanded by the general commanding the department.

The proceedings in the foregoing case of Lieutenant C. L. Umbstaetter were returned for reconsideration of sentence with the following remarks:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,  
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE,  
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, December 7, 1870.

Captain John A. Poland, Sixth Infantry, Judge-Advocate G. C. M.

CAPTAIN: The record of proceedings of the General Court-martial of which you are judge-advocate, in the case of Lieutenant C. L. Umbstaetter, Third Infantry, is herewith returned. The commanding general directs that the court reconvene and reconsider its sentence in this case; and I am directed by him to say that the sentence is so inadequate to the findings that it is difficult to believe that it has been recorded correctly, as it does not seem possible that a court-martial could record such a sentence in the face of the confession of guilt by the accused. The attention of the court is called to the act of Congress under which the first charge is drawn. It will be seen by the first section of this act that "wrongfully and knowingly selling or disposing of public property," etc., constitutes the crime, and this quite irrespective of motive or intention. If there were any facts which would have thrown light upon the motive or intention of the person committing the crime, they should have been fully brought out during the trial for the consideration of the reviewing officer. In this case, the intention of Lieutenant Umbstaetter is as clear as the crime committed. He sold and exchanged with the sutler [trader] surplus property belonging to the United States for the avowed and acknowledged purpose of shielding himself from the necessity of paying for other property for which he was responsible, lost to the Government (except for the hold the Government had on him, Lieutenant Umbstaetter) by felonious or other means; in other words, public property of the United States was sold by Lieutenant Umbstaetter, in violation of law, for his own use and benefit. The intent is as clear as the crime itself, and is so admitted by Lieutenant Umbstaetter. There are no mitigating circumstances whatever in this instance which might not be found in the case of an officer who, having received a large sum of public money and lost it, proceeded to sell other public property to cover the loss. Such a sentence for a crime committed with such clear and acknowledged intent to defraud the Government for the benefit of the person committing it seems to the reviewing officer to preclude all idea of moral responsibility in the Army, and to furnish a precedent and justification for any sort of fraud upon the Government.

These remarks are submitted for the consideration of the court-martial, in the earnest hope that a precedent so hostile to the tone of the Army and the interests of the Government may not be found in its action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
D. G. SWAIN, Judge-Advocate U. S. Army.

The court, having reconsidered its sentence in this case, adhered thereto.

The proceedings in the foregoing case of First Lieutenant Charles L. Umbstaetter, Third Infantry, are approved by Brigadier-General Pope, commanding the department, and the findings to the specification under the first charge and the first charge are disapproved. The finding to the specification under the second charge and the second charge are approved. The sentence is disapproved. The reviewing officer does not deem it necessary to add anything to the remarks submitted to the court in directing it to reconvene and reconsider the sentence in this case, and contents himself with expressing the hope that the Government and the Army will be spared the logical results of a general concurrence in the precedent established in this case. Lieutenant Umbstaetter will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

BEFORE a General Court-martial, which convened at West Point, N. Y., October 31, 1870, and of which Captain Alex. Piper, Third Artillery, is president, the following cadets were tried on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," viz.: Cadets Daniel C. Kingman, Arthur L. Wagner, Thos. C. Davenport, Millard F. Goodwin, and McDowell E. Barnes. The offences alleged in the specifications are attempts to evade responsibility for violation of the regulations of the Military Academy, by false or disingenuous statements calculated and intended to mislead the officers of the institution. Cadet Barnes was found not guilty of the charge and specifications. The others were found guilty, and were sentenced "To be dismissed the service of the United States."

These sentences have been mitigated by the Secretary of War as follows: "In the cases of Cadets Kingman and Wagner, 'To be suspended without pay until July 1, 1871, then to join the fourth class.' In the cases of Cadets Davenport and Goodwin, 'To be suspended without pay until July 1, 1871, then to join the first class.' The sentences as mitigated will be duly executed. The proceedings in the case of Cadet Barnes are fatally irregular, for the reason that no plea on the part of the accused appears upon the record. The findings and acquittal are approved, and Cadet Barnes will be released from arrest."



THE two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims could hardly fail of a fitting celebration; and that it had such a celebration the names of Secretary Robeson, General Sherman, Ralph Waldo Emerson, General McDowell, Moses H. Grinnell, William Cullen Bryant, Dr. Bellows, Cyrus W. Field, and others of the guests present at the dinner of the New England Society in New York, December 22, are sufficient proof. Secretary Robeson, in responding to the toast "The President of the United States," pronounced a eulogy upon President Grant, showing how in him were represented the sturdy qualities of the New England stock, which is sometimes said to be at the bottom of every respectable American's ancestry, whether he knows it or not. General Sherman made a telling speech, which we mean to publish next week. His toast was "The Army and Navy," and the service found in him the intelligent friend and expounder of its position in the nation which he always is when his mouth is opened in public. Ralph Waldo Emerson, the president, Mr. Choate, and others also had their say, and the dinner was one of the happiest and best sustained of any the Society has had.

THE fair for the benefit of soldiers' and sailors' orphans at the armory of the Seventy-first regiment will close with the end of this week. It is reported that its success is not so great as that of some of the other great undertakings of the kind this winter. The Hebrews had a wonderful success simply because there was a well-defined class of persons to whom the objects of the fair appealed, and who felt it to be their own peculiar charge. So too with the fairs in behalf of the German and French wounded. But is there no class to whom the orphans of patriots dead on the field of battle have a right to look for help? The whole nation owes them a duty, but more than that the National Guard and the soldiers returned from the war have in their case direct and especial interest. We hope they will use the few remaining days to fulfil this obligation. The fair presents to the buyer objects rich, pleasing, and useful of every variety, and articles whether for the household, for gifts, or for personal pleasure and comfort can be obtained there to the equal benefit of the purchaser and of those in whose behalf they are sold.

THE day before Christmas saw the death of another officer belonging to the older ranks of the Army. Captain Miner Knowlton graduated at West Point in 1829, and was commissioned brevet second lieutenant in the First Artillery. In this regiment he continued until 1861, rising through the grades of second and first lieutenant to that of captain in 1846. He was retired from active service in 1861 for "disability resulting from long and faithful service and from disease and exposure in the line of duty." Ordered to West Point, he served for several years as instructor in mathematics, French, and artillery, and was the author of "Notes on Gunpowder, Cannon, and Projectiles," 1840, and of a manual for the militia and volunteers, 1861. Desirous of studying foreign military science, he went to Algeria in 1845 and served on the staff of the celebrated Marshal Bugeaud. At the time of his death he resided in Burlington, New Jersey, where he was esteemed by his townsmen. He was sixty-six years of age.

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* reports that Mr. Clark Mills visited General Grant lately for the purpose of getting from him an authentic account of the particulars attending the surrender of General Lee, to aid him in his proposed work of representation of the event in bas relief for his monument. On this point the President said: "Lee came in with a flag of truce to see on what terms I would receive his surrender. I stated the terms, and Lee said, 'Please reduce that to writing.' I took some manifold paper and made several copies and handed one to him, saying, 'There, I believe that is about as I talked.' Lee read it, signed it, then passed it back to me and I signed it. The manifold copies were then distributed to the several generals. The transaction took place in front of my tent, under the tree, and with a little pine table between us." To the remark of Mr. Mills that he had seen a picture representing the surrender as having taken place in a room, with a carpeted floor, and in the midst of the staff officers of both armies, General Grant replied that "that picture was got up to show off the aids." The real surrender took place as above stated.

THE charity ball, given by the lady members of the Society for the Relief of the Poor, took place in Washington last week at the Masonic Temple. The room was handsomely decorated with flags of all nations. Among the distinguished persons present were the President and Mrs. Grant, the Vice-President, General Sherman, wife, and two daughters; Rear-Admiral Walker, Commodore Alden, Speaker Blaine, Senators Williams, Sawyer, Stewart, Nye, Sherman, Abbott, Warner; Representatives Banks, S. S. Cox, Platt of Virginia; Mayor Emory, General Horace Porter and wife, General Vincent and wife, General Babcock, Colonel Lee, commander of the Soldiers' Home, wife, and daughter, Miss Kitty Lee; Colonels Audenried and wife, Mr. McCoy and wife, Assistant Postmaster, and General Smith and wife.

#### NATIONAL ASYLUMS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

THE Board of Managers of the National Asylums for Disabled Soldiers held their annual meeting in Washington last week. From the annual report of the secretary the following facts are taken: The whole number of disabled soldiers supported during the year was 4,194, being an increase of 400 over last year. Of the whole, 2,101 were supported at the Central Asylum in Dayton, Ohio; 719 at the Eastern branch, Augusta, Maine; 798 at the Western branch, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; 451 at Philadelphia, and 125 by outdoor relief. Of the whole, 8 lost both arms, and 5 both legs; 309 each one arm, and 388 each one leg, and 1,245 disabled by other wounds; 113 were blind and 48 insane, and 1,667 were treated in hospital, mostly for consumption, rheumatism, diarrhoea, etc. Of the whole, 1,065 were married, 2,553 unmarried; 1,455 native-born, and 2,163 of foreign birth; 863 received pensions, out of which many supported their families at home. All labor and service at the asylums is done by the inmates. Last year 663 were paid, in sums varying from \$5 to \$25 per month, the sum of \$67,000. Workshops are established at each asylum, which last year realized \$50,000, while the farms and gardens realized \$29,000 more. Each asylum has a library and reading-room, and there were taken out and read last year 24,568 volumes. They receive besides some 60 daily newspapers, over 200 weeklies, and 120 periodicals. They have also schools at each asylum at which many disabled soldiers are prepared as school-teachers, bookkeepers, clerks, and telegraph operators. About 400 attended school last year. Amusement halls with ten-pin alleys, billiards, bagatelle, etc., and concert halls where musical and dramatic entertainments are frequently given, give ample amusement to the inmates. There are also chapels with regular religious exercises at each asylum, and Christian associations, Bible-classes, Sunday-schools, and temperance societies, etc. These influences have worked a marked change in the conduct and morals of the men, so that discipline has become easy and rules almost unnecessary. The report gives the daily bill of fare for each asylum, with the diet list of each hospital, showing that the inmates are afforded all the substantial and most of the delicacies of the markets; yet the average ration during the year has been only 25½ cents per day, while the average total cost of maintaining each man, including transportation, clothing, medicines, food, light, fuel, salaries, and all expenses of every kind, is only \$184 per annum—less, it is believed, than at any similar institution in the United States. The report gives the States these soldiers come from as follows: New York, 837; Pennsylvania, 729; New Jersey, 96; Ohio, 555; Indiana, 296; and proportionate numbers from all the other States. During the year there were 142 deaths, more than one-half from consumption, and 891 who had recovered health, or learned trades, or been prepared in schools to earn their own living, were honorably discharged. After the transaction of the usual business, the board adjourned to hold its next meeting at the Southern Branch, near Hampton, Virginia, in March next. The Board of Managers have made provisions for the opening of the new Southern Branch Asylum at Hampton, Virginia, about the 8th of February. This asylum is intended for the reception of disabled colored soldiers, and such consumptive patients as prefer a milder climate than can be had at one of the three other asylums. The building formerly occupied by the Hampton Female Seminary has been purchased by the board, and is fitting up to accommodate 400 soldiers.

#### THE NATION'S WARDS.

At a musical entertainment given in Washington for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Vice-President Colfax made the following remarks, worthy of being put on record as an eloquent expression of the civilian's appreciation of military men and military services:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I came hither to-night at the request of the Grand Army of the Republic, to speak briefly to you in behalf of their beneficent endeavor to add to the future comforts of the orphans of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home. No time could be more fitting than this holiday week, interlarded between the old year and the new. The double Christmas has just passed, the double New Year's is at hand; and in this week of joyous festivity, when happiness fills the hearts of millions, from the gray-haired sire to the infant son, it is well that you remember the orphans, and seek to gladden their hearts, too; but more than all other orphans have these children of the nation the right to grateful and affectionate remembrance. The war which darkened our land for so many years will long be remembered. Our pension roll of \$30,000,000 per year for disabled heroes and soldiers' and sailors' widows keeps it vividly in mind. Our national asylums, the doors of which stand open to welcome thousands to permanent refuge from the adversities of life, are among its mementoes. Our national cemeteries, our crowded grave-yards, and the weary crutch and the empty sleeve, all remind us of that saddest struggle; but nearest of all to our hearts to-night, because more helpless and dependent, are the orphans of the war. We are proud of our country, and prouder of our title of American citizens. We deem it an inestimable privilege to live in this heaven-favored land; but the fathers of the orphans, who "sleep the sleep that knows no waking" till resurrection morn, not only lived for this country, but they died for it. They were our brothers, our friends, our neighbors. In the days when peace reigned we met them in our streets, in stores and workshops, on their farms and in the forests; but the hour of national peril came, and these quiet, peace-loving citizens were transformed into heroes. They rose from the sphere of the citizen to the plane of the patriot, and armed with the courage of the warrior. But they were not only patriotic and brave and daring—they were martyrs also. The martyrs of religion gave their

lives for a principle; these martyrs of patriotism gave their lives for an idea. It was the grand idea of American nationality that inspired to the sacrifice, and transformed peaceful citizens into patriotic heroes. It was to save the dear old flag from dishonor, and the nation they loved from destruction, that they gave their lives. Many live to see the victory won for which they had perilled so much; but many of them passed away before the hour of triumph, in the darkness of the night, before the bright rays of the morning of national salvation. Some sleep to-night near the friends they loved while living; but many returned not, living nor dead, lying to-night in distant cemeteries, or, sadder than all, have over them the tombstones marked "Unknown." We cannot add to the glory, or history, or renown of those whose deaths saved for us our country; but we can the most fitly honor those who gave up home and happiness and life for us, by caring tenderly and affectionately for those left behind. Many of you have comfortable, and even palatial mansions—these children, orphaned by war, have nowhere to lay their heads, except the home which benevolence has given them. Many of you are blessed in "basket and in store"—they have no possessions they can call their own. Many of you enjoy the delightful companionship of home, where that happy trinity of father, mother, and children, fill it with joy from the hearthstone to the roof-tree; but this is denied to those whose fathers sacrificed so much for you and me. I rejoice, therefore, that the Grand Army of the Republic have opened this door of opportunity for your benefactions. I rejoice that our national band, whose melodies are so often heard at the Executive Mansion, and the sweet singers (not of Israel, but of Washington) have lent their aid to this demonstration. I rejoice that you have come here from your holiday joys, to make a happy day for those whose fathers were, but are not. You will be repaid in that inner joy which God always gives to those who make others happier. If you need more, remember that striking epitome of the meek St. James, when he gave as the first definition of a religion pure and undefiled, to visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction; and remember that striking prediction of the last words which fell from the lips of Christ, when He asked, not in regard to creed or sect, but whether they had fed the hungry, and clothed the naked, and cared for the friendless, and declared that those who had thus ministered to the children of misfortune had ministered unto Him.

I welcome you, therefore, in this labor of love in which you have shown your interest. In this work you can gain a treasure that "moth and rust cannot corrupt," an investment whose dividends are beyond all peradventure. A happy, joyous welcome to you, one and all.

THE *Algemeine Militar Zeitung* has the following in reference to the Chassepot and the needle-gun, and the necessity of a new arm for Prussia:

The principal superiority of the Chassepot weapon over the needle-gun does not consist, as many suppose, in that it permits one, or at most two more shots to be fired in a minute in rapid firing, on account of the simple mechanism of the gun, but in its greater range. This, however, is an advantage inherent to all new arms, and all efforts of late times have been directed to giving the trajectory as great flatness as possible, and the gun the greatest practicable range. This has also been recognized by the French, and the Chassepot has therefore received a small calibre and a great powder charge. The weight of the ball also stands in very good proportion to that of the powder, and in that way a range is obtained with which the Prussian needle-gun cannot at all compete. In North Germany, too, the need has long been felt in official circles of abandoning the large calibre; but as the needle system is not applicable to small calibres, it has been thought necessary in adopting a new system to wait until a new gun is found far surpassing all other weapons, and the question whether metal or paper shells is decided. If the French were better shots, and the accuracy of their gun as good as its range, the German losses in this war would have been very much greater. Fortunately, however, the French in taking up arms have proceeded in an exceedingly superficial manner, and no especially thorough instruction has taken place. In spite of this, the Chassepot is exceedingly dangerous, since the French are able to open their fire upon the German troops at distances at which the latter cannot answer. At nearer distances, however, this superiority ceases, and the advantage of the flatter trajectory of the Chassepot is counterbalanced by the greater accuracy of the needle-gun. It will therefore be the task of Germany after the end of the campaign to construct a weapon of small calibre, with the greatest possible range, accuracy, and simple manipulation. That the German troops have gained the victory over their opponents, in spite of the enemy's superior weapon and the great losses, may serve as a contradiction to the opinion so often heard since 1866 that the defeat of the Austrian troops was caused for the most part by their poorer arms.

The history of the needle-gun is an example of that self-confident, determined, yet patient character which fits the German so well for the trials of war, as well as the founding of an enduring nation. Prussia was the first country supplied with breech-loaders. Having made up her mind that the principle was good, she did not hesitate to adopt them, nor think of forsaking them when years rolled by and all other nations examined and rejected them. But also when other nations had learned better, immense advances in the construction of rifles had taken place, and weapons far superior were in existence by the million, Prussia still kept her old gun, making only an incomplete change, which improved, but did not perfect it. Its ground principle proved to be hostile to perfection, but Prussia clung to it still.



## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The U. S. steamer *Benicia* left Nagasaki November 10 for Kobe. The *Idaho* was at Yokohama, the *Monocacy* overhauling at Shanghai, the *Alaska* up the Yang-tze.

The Tehuantepec bill has been passed by the Mexican Congress, and is now a law irrevocably. The friends of the measure are pleased in an especial manner, because no embarrassing clauses were interpolated towards the close of the discussion on the bill.

The naval court-martial convened at Washington to try the cases of alleged defaulting paymasters, has adjourned until after the holidays. The case of Paymaster Giraud will then be taken up, and then the case of Paymaster Forbes Parker. The latter, it is reported, has left the country, but the court will nevertheless proceed with the case, he having, it is said, admitted a deficiency of \$45,000.

The remains of the late Rear-Admiral S. L. Breece were received at the foot of Canal street by four companies of U. S. Marines and Regulars, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Broome. Four Rear-Admirals acted as pall-bearers, and ten sailors as a guard of honor. The procession proceeded to the St. Mark's P. E. Church on Second avenue, where funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Flagg and Richards. The body was then interred with military ceremonies in a vault of the church burying ground.

The *Nipsic*, under the command of Commodore Selfridge, is at Hampton Roads, and will shortly sail for the Isthmus of Darien, to complete the survey and exploration for an interoceanic canal. On her way she will touch at Minatitlan, the Gulf terminus of the Tehuantepec railroad, to land the chief engineer of that road, and others of its officers, who are soon to begin its construction. The expedition organized for the survey of the Tehuantepec route for a ship canal, consisting of the *Kansas* and *Mayflower*, which sailed from Hampton Roads October 14, has arrived at Minatitlan, the place of rendezvous.

The U. S. steam tug *Blue Light* arrived Tuesday, December 27, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, from Charlestown, having been ten days making the trip, experiencing a series of terrific gales, in which she narrowly escaped destruction. She was caught off the Minot's Ledge Light in a fearful northwester, and after great difficulty, not being able to get back to Boston, finally made harbor in Plymouth, Mass., where she lay several days. Again she was compelled to seek safety in Holmes's Hole, to escape another gale. The weather was dreadfully cold, and ice almost buried the little craft. The *Blue Light* will proceed to Washington when the weather becomes more favorable.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard there is much activity in all the departments. The officers are pushing work on the *Tennessee*, second rate (23), which has been hauled around to the ordnance dock to receive her battery. She will be ready to put to sea by January 10. The *Omaha*, third rate (12), is now receiving her boilers, and is to be fitted out for sea during the winter. She will go into the dry-dock to be coppered. The *Shamuel*, fourth rate, (3), is now receiving her lower masts, and will be made ready for sea in the latter part of the winter. A meeting of the officers of the Navy on this station is called for December 31, at twelve o'clock, to reorganize the Naval Lyceum.

It appears from the diplomatic correspondence recently transmitted to Congress, that in February last Baron Gerolt sent to Secretary Fish the contents of a confidential note from Count Bismarck, wherein he urged the importance of combined measures on the part of the maritime powers for the extermination of piracy in Chinese waters. The Baron also stated that the British Admiralty had given orders to the naval commander in China to cooperate for the object mentioned. Secretary Fish, on March 31, informed Baron Gerolt that the President had taken great pleasure in complying with the request of Count Bismarck by directing instructions to be issued from the Navy Department to Admiral Rodgers. The cooperation of Admiral Rodgers and the forces under his command would, however, be limited to cases of recognized piracy. He was instructed to proceed in such a way as not to wound the sensibilities of the government of China, or to interfere with the peaceful policy toward China in which the government of North Germany and that of the United States so happily agree. In his letter to the Secretary of the Navy on this subject, Secretary Fish says: "Should, unhappily, any cause for hostilities occur during the mission, it is hoped the Navy Department will instruct Admiral Rodgers, in such case, to advise with Minister Low, and to leave with this Department the responsibility of war or peace."

CAPTAIN D. M. Fairfax, U. S. Navy, writes to the editor of the New York *Herald* from the Portsmouth Navy-yard, December 20, as follows: "I would ask through the medium of your widely circulated journal to correct the statements made about Admirals Porter and Farragut in an article published in a Brooklyn paper. I happen to know enough to satisfy the reasonable mind that the letter referred to as being a forgery is genuine. Shortly after Admiral Farragut's arrival at this yard in the *Tallapoosa*, while taking him out to drive, he spoke to me of his trip in that vessel as having benefited him very much, adding, 'that it was very thoughtful in Admiral Porter to suggest that the *Tallapoosa* should bring him to Portsmouth.' He also said that he was offered the vessel to carry him back to New York. It is a well-known historical fact that the forts below New Orleans were surrendered to Porter, commanding a detachment of the Admiral's squadron, and that he was acting immediately under that officer's

orders, and that his course was approved by Admiral Farragut. I have more than once, both on the Mississippi river and since at the Peabody obsequies at Portland, heard Admiral Farragut speak in very kind terms of Porter. It is also well known to Admiral Farragut's friends that his earlier association with the old Commodore Porter, of Essex fame, made him the friend of the Porter family. As the Admiral was noted for his mild tone when discussing his brother officers, it is unjust to his memory, now that he has passed from our midst, to represent him in a different character."

At a meeting held at the residence of the Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, on the evening of the 9th inst., to take action in relation to the proposed monument to the late Admiral Farragut, the following organization was effected, viz.: President, Major-General John A. Dix; Vice-Presidents, Moses H. Grinnell, Benj. H. Field; Treasurer, John J. Cisco; Secretary, Major James E. Montgomery. The following gentlemen were elected members of the "Farragut Monument Association of the city of New York": John A. Dix, John J. Cisco, Moses H. Grinnell, Benj. H. Field, Charles P. Daly, Benj. H. Field, Alex. T. Stewart, John J. Astor, William E. Dodge, Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., Brigadier-General Irvin McDowell, U. S. Army, Marshall O. Roberts, Isaac Sherman, James W. Beekman, S. B. Chittenden, Rear-Admiral S. W. Stringham, U. S. Navy, William C. Bryant, Rev. William Adams, D. D., General S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., J. Pierpont Morgan, William M. Everts, John Taylor Johnston, William B. Duncan, Colonel William C. Church, Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., General Alexander Shaler, A. Oakley Hall, L. B. Woodruff, Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, U. S. Navy, Horace Greeley, George Cabot Ward, Robert L. Stuart, H. C. Fahnestock, General George B. McClellan, Rev. James P. Thompson, D. D., Moses Taylor, George Jones, General Alex. S. Webb, David Dow, William H. Aspinwall, R. W. Howes, Major James E. Montgomery, Charles H. Marshall, Commodore A. M. Penneck, U. S. Navy, David M. Stone, William Astor, Adrian Iselin, General Schuyler Hamilton, Edwards Pierrepont, Samuel J. Dennis, Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., William Alexander Smith, Samuel Sloan, Mantion Marble, John D. Wolfe, L. J. Stiasny, Commander D. B. Harmony, U. S. Navy, John T. Metcalfe, M. D., Stewart Brown, Charles A. Dana, Emil Sauer, Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D., Edward S. Jaffray, Henry Clews, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., Henry T. Tuckerman, James Brooks, Le Grand B. Cannon, Rev. Dr. Chapin, William T. Blodgett, C. B. Knevals, Jonathan Sturges, A. Gracie King, Willard Parker, M. D., Hugh Hastings, Paymaster J. O. Bradford, U. S. Navy, Charles P. Kirkland, Joseph Seligman, Peter Cooper, Charles H. Russell, Jackson Schultz, Charles L. Tiffany, W. M. Vermilye, Rev. Dr. Armitage, Charles S. Messenger, F. P. James, Frederick Marquand, A. Belmont, P. Moller, Henry Hilton, L. P. Morton, General Lloyd Aspinwall, William Dowd, Lieutenant-Colonel Broome, U. S. Marine Corps, J. Marion Sims, M. D., Rev. Rabbi H. Vidaver, Shepherd Knapp, O. Ottendorfer, Henry Fearing, Wm. C. Rhinelander, Rev. Arthur J. Donnelly, D. D., P. W. Engs, John Watson, General William F. Smith, John A. Stewart, Sylvanus Macy, E. Caylus, James Stokes, John Stewart, James H. Banker, Samuel Wetmore, William O'Brien, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Isaac Bell, John E. Williams, Joshua Hendricks, T. H. Hillhouse, Courtlandt Palmer, Charles Howard Williams, C. K. Garrison, Daniel Drew, Commodore H. G. Stebbins, William H. Neilson, H. S. Camblos, John Russell Young, L. W. Jerome, Thomas C. Durant, John C. Green, J. N. A. Griswold, H. M. Taber, John J. Crane, M. H. Levine, D. Groesbeck, Henry K. Bogart, William A. Darling, James Low, R. H. McCurdy, Thurlow Weed, F. W. Worth, Henry T. Morgan, J. B. Cornell, J. Colles. In order that all persons may have an opportunity of uniting in this testimonial to the memory of the "great and good Admiral," the members of the association have fixed the highest limit of each subscription to \$100. Those wishing to subscribe for this or other amounts may give their names to members of the association, many of whom are furnished with books; or they may send their checks to Mr. John J. Cisco, Treasurer, No. 59 Wall street, New York.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed to Lieutenant-Commander Dyer by the Massachusetts Humane Society, accompanying the presentation of the silver medal of the Society:

BOSTON, December 20, 1870.

To Lieutenant-Commander N. M. Dyer, U. S. Navy.

DEAR SIR: At a recent meeting of the trustees of the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, R. B. Forbes, Esq., chairman of the Standing Committee, brought to their notice the circumstances under which, on the 12th of October last, you rescued from drowning James Benson, the captain of the mainmast of the U. S. steamer *Ossipee*, who was thrown overboard from the mainmast yard of that ship by the parting of the hal-yards.

The trustees immediately and unanimously "voted, that the silver medal of the Society be presented to Lieutenant-Commander N. M. Dyer, in testimony of our appreciation of his brave and humane conduct on this occasion."

In accordance with the vote above recited, I have much satisfaction in transmitting to you the accompanying medal, which we regard as most richly deserved, most nobly won.

Stunned and bewildered by his fall, the captain of the mainmast would unquestionably have perished but for the quick help, the sympathy and succor, which your brave and noble humanity so speedily brought to his aid. The promptness, the intrepidity, the chivalrous gallantry of your conduct, involving so much peril to yourself, excite and receive our unqualified admiration.

That noble deed of October 12, 1870, will not soon be forgotten. Honorable and, as an inspiring example, useful to the naval service of the country, it is especially honorable and significant in regard to yourself. It is a

revelation of character, and shows conclusively that you possess a large measure of those generous and humane qualities which, needed everywhere and at all times, are especially demanded in a position where one's influence and command over men must largely depend upon the reverent enthusiasm and admiration with which his character inspires them.

Your evident possession of these qualities, while it awakens our profound respect, leads us to feel a deep interest in your future career, and begets a perfect confidence that in the highest position of rank and responsibility to which you may attain in the Navy of the United States, you will always show yourself worthy of its honors, and competent to its duties.

With our best wishes for your future welfare and prosperity, and with perfect respect, I have the honor to be, in behalf of the trustees, your obedient servant.

S. K. LOTHROP, Corresponding Secretary Massachusetts Humane Society.

### CHIEF ENGINEER PELTZ, U. S. NAVY.

The remains of Philip G. Peltz, late chief engineer of the U. S. steamer *Lackawanna*, who died off Carmen Island, Mexico, August 21, 1868, and was buried at La Paz, Lower California, were disinterred by the officers of the U. S. steamer *Ossipee*, and conveyed on board that ship to San Francisco, whence they were forwarded to Philadelphia by Chief Engineer M. Fletcher, at which place they arrived Thursday, December 23, and were reinterred in the family lot in South Laurel Hill Cemetery. Chief Engineer Peltz entered the United States service June 26, 1856, and ascended through the gradations of rank exclusively by the virtue of his own merit. He was characterized by an energy and an industry that developed in the very flush of his youth, and which he never relaxed, save when sickness had exhausted his nature and repressed his vitality. He was assigned to no position, whether of peril, amid the tumult of battle, or of duty, amid the more quiet surroundings of peace, where he failed to bear himself, in every attitude and relation, a noble man.

W.

At a regular meeting of Naval Union Perry Squadron No. 1, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to again impress upon our hearts the stern lesson that we are but dust, by calling to his home on high, the late gallant Commodore John C. Carter; and

Whereas, Holding in kind remembrance his many noble and generous qualities, therefore be it

Resolved, That to the relatives of the deceased, and to the bereaved widow and orphans, we tender our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow, and for consolation we commend them to Him who is the giver of all good gifts.

Resolved, That as a token of our love and respect for the deceased, and in memory of him, we drape our hall in mourning for the period of sixty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings be furnished to the city papers, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and an official copy forwarded to the widow of the deceased.

JONA SLOCUM, } Committee.  
A. J. LOUGH,  
JAMES S. ROBERTS.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

##### ORDERED.

DECEMBER 21.—Ensigns James W. Graydon and Richard Mitchell, to the *Tennessee* on January 5.  
DECEMBER 22.—Commodore Fabius Stanley, to duty as Light-house Inspector of the Fifth District.  
Midshipmen Wm. F. Buckley, Samuel P. Cowley, Henry C. Longnecker, and Sidney H. May, to the *Tennessee*.  
Second Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Minter, to the Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles A. McDaniel, to the *Terror*.  
DECEMBER 23.—Captain Wm. G. Temple, to command the *Tennessee*, on special service, on January 5.  
Paymaster Thomas T. Caswell, Second Assistant Engineers Edward G. Allen and Francis M. Ashton, Gunner Thomas P. Venable, and Sailmaker Francis Boom, to the *Tennessee* on January 5.  
Master Arthur A. Boyd, to the *Michigan* on January 5.

##### DETACHED.

DECEMBER 21.—Lieutenant H. W. Gwinner, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on January 14, and ordered to the store ship *Onward*, Pacific Fleet.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Parker, from the *Nanjaset*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer H. Schuyler Ross, from the *Terror*, and waiting orders.  
DECEMBER 22.—Commander James E. Jonett, from duty as inspector of the Fifth Light-house District, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. W. Maclay, from the Pacific Fleet, with permission to return home.

DECEMBER 23.—Lieutenant-Commanders George W. Hayward and George D. B. Glidden, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Tennessee* on January 5.

Lieutenant-Commander George F. F. Wilds, Master Frank W. Nichols, and First Assistant Engineer Charles J. McConnell, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Tennessee* on January 5.

First Assistant Engineer James Sheridan, Boatswain Charles Miller, and Carpenter Thomas D. Fay, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Tennessee* on January 5.

Lieutenant Wallace Graham, and Chief Engineer Wm. B. Brooks, from the *Michigan*, and ordered to the *Tennessee* on January 5.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles S. Cotton, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Tennessee*, on January 5.

Master Albert Ross, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Tennessee* on January 5.

Surgeon James McMaster, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Tennessee* on January 5.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Fort, from the receiving ship *Potomac*, and ordered to the *Tennessee* on January 5.

Assistant Surgeon M. L. Ruth, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Tennessee* on January 5.

Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Davis, Jr., from the Portsmouth, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer John P. Kelly, from the *Terror*, and waiting orders.

Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan as a member of Board of Examiners, and waiting orders.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending December 24, 1870:

Wm. H. Gardner, commodore, December 19, at Philadelphia.  
Charles Mortimer, sergeant marines, December 19, Naval Hospital, New York.



# ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

(From a London correspondent of the New York Tribune.)

THE insular position of the United Kingdom and the exposure of her remote colonies necessitated an earlier and more careful attention to the development of her naval force than was the case with other powers. More than a thousand years ago the Britons got their first lesson in this direction from the Danes, and, at the same time, their first model of a war-ship. In the year 810, with the assistance of the Gauls, they captured a marauding Danish war-boat which had grounded on their coast, and in a short time, taking her as a model, they launched several vessels of this class. Improvement was very slow, however, for it was not until about the sixteenth century that much progress may fairly be said to have been made. There is a strong vein of conservatism in English character, which makes them rather imitate the successes of others, in the hope of avoiding failures, than launch out in original fields of exploration. The national trait is nowhere more exemplified than in the department of naval construction, and it must have occurred to every impartial observer that whenever they have attempted to deviate from what they have themselves previously done, or what others have done and succeeded in, a disastrous result has generally followed. The building of the *Royal George*, the leviathan of its day, is a case in point. From the first attempt to launch her to her final disappearance beneath the waves she was attended by mishaps, which all went to show that her constructor, Pepin, had improperly relied on his ability to apply, on a larger scale, the principles he had learned in smaller vessels, and that he lacked the first essentials of a naval architect of original ideas and breadth of mind. The loss of the *Royal George*, however, happened at a fortunate time, for it spared the nation from a recurrence of similar disasters and the expenditure of a vast amount of money that had been appropriated for building several ships of her class.

The English are largely indebted to the Norwegian Stalkart and the Swede Snodgrass. As Peter the Great employed the naval constructors and shipwrights of Venice to build up the Russian navy, so the English availed themselves of the services of the mechanics of Norway and Sweden to accomplish a like end for themselves; and thus they laid, broad and deep, the foundations of that vast British empire whose territorial possessions are scattered around the circumference of the globe, and increased the number of British subjects from the 28,000,000 who live in the British Isles to the 180,000,000 of all colors, races, and religions, who now wear, more or less easily, the British yoke in distant and widely-separated lands. From the solitary war-boat of A. D. 810, the English navy has grown to the fleet of 394 ships of all classes which appear on the Naval Register of the present year. There was no time between these periods when she more completely ruled the waves than from 1750 to 1800. Steam had not then been introduced; and ships of war had more capacity to carry what their peculiar service demanded than ever before or since. Their proportional dimensions were better for insuring sea-going qualities than are given to ships now. Those "line-of-battle ships," as they were called, had the necessary breadth of beam to support their length, the latter being, as a rule, less than four times the former. The largest ship in the English navy in 1780 was 210 feet in length, with a breadth of beam of 56 feet 10 inches; the *Royal Sovereign*, line-of-battle ship, or "seventy-four," was of these exact dimensions, or only about three and a half times as long as broad. The frigate *Hussar*, which sunk in Hell Gate, New York harbor, about this time, with immense treasures and stores on board, was 56 feet 2 inches beam, and only 206 feet in length. How different from the dimensions of the English ships of to-day—the *Minotaur*, for instance, whose length is 400 feet and breadth 59 feet 3½ inches! Four times her breadth would give a length of only 237 feet 2 inches, which would be quite as much as the great architects of the last century would have ventured upon. If the ships of their time may be considered models of good proportion for rough weather at sea, which their comparative immunity from disaster would seem to imply, then those which are launched from the modern ship-yards are unsafe, as a class; for, whatever improvements the introduction of steam, plating, and ordnance may have made in the fighting qualities of the vessels, the ocean storms blow as hard, and ocean waves run as high, as they did a century ago. The application of steam machinery of course necessitates some addition to the length; but the relative increase of beam which should have been kept in view has been lost sight of, and, as a consequence, there is deficient room for the stowage of coal, and the men find no space for berthing. I mention these facts to illustrate my position, that in attempting to improve upon what his predecessors accomplished the modern English constructor exhibits a fatal tendency to failure and risk. The dreadful fate of the *Captain* off Cape Finisterre, and the fact that the *Sultan* has still more recently been found top-heavy to such a degree that she had to take in 300 tons of ballast to make her comparatively safe, give point to the above criticism.

The necessity for defensive devices in ships was suggested by the Crimean war, and iron-clad armor, and finally the American monitor, were the result; but it is more than doubtful if the proper form and dimensions have even yet been arrived at by English constructors in those broadside iron-clads which are esteemed their greatest architectural triumphs. Although several of their finest fighting ships have turrets, they are no better protected by armor than any broadside iron-clads, and, so far as defensiveness is concerned, may be classed with them. There are many very fine vessels in the British navy, especially those built from the designs of Chief Naval Constructor E. J. Reed. It will be noticed

that the dimensions of the *Audacious*, *Invincible*, *Vanguard*, *Iron Duke*, and *Repulse*, differ materially from those of the *Minotaur*, *Agincourt*, and *Northumberland*, the former having a length of little more than four and a half times their breadth, and the latter more than six and a half times.

Of the 394 ships of the British navy, 41 are iron-clads. The wooden and unarmored vessels, having no defensive quality, cannot be considered among the effectives in battle. They, however, serve a purpose in filling up the list, overawing foreign petty officials, blockading, and cruising for merchantmen. In point of effectiveness as war vessels they bear about the same relative importance to a modern first-rate iron-clad as vessels propelled by sail bear to vessels propelled by steam, with this difference, however, in favor of the steamer, that she can show a clean pair of heels to a dangerous antagonist if hard pressed.

The class of unarmored vessels of which the *Inconstant* is the type were built for speed; and the expectations of their designers have been pretty well met—a speed of 16 knots, or over 18 miles, having been obtained. Their length, however, is pretty nearly seven times their breadth of beam, and as fighting ships very little can be expected from them. They are rather the clippers than the fighters of the British navy. Their hulls are of iron covered with wood, and sheathed with Muntz's metal to prevent fouling. The fastenings of the two built by the Thames Ironworks Company (the *Voltage* and *Active*) are of copper and brass, and are probably the last that will ever be built in that way, for I predict that within two years they will begin to leak so badly that the experiment will be abandoned as an utter failure. The composite plan of building ships has never given satisfaction, for no way has yet been devised to prevent moisture in them, or the galvanic action resulting therefrom. As to the other unarmored vessels of the British navy, there is nothing in which they materially differ from any other frigates or sloops-of-war.

The iron-clads may be divided into: 1. The broadside, central battery; 2. The broadside, cross-bulkhead, and projecting upper works; 3. The broadside, iron-clad, turret ships. They are represented respectively by the *Bellerophon*, *Invincible*, and *Monarch*. The *Bellerophon*, central battery, enclosed by iron bulkheads, athwartship, lacks that horizontal range which is possessed by the monitor class, and although there is something gained in weight of armor on the whole length of the ship, yet it is a mooted question, and by no means decided, how much better that plan is than to carry fewer guns, in a shorter ship, entirely covered with impenetrable mail. [It is very certain that there is a loss of time in working so long a ship (300 feet) with so great a draught (26 feet).]

The *Daily News* of May 29, 1869, said: "The introduction of the turret system of armament has fully impressed naval men with the advantages to be derived from an all-round fire in ships of war. In the monitor this is obtained without difficulty, owing to the unobstructed deck and the absence of masts and rigging." And the concession is fairly made that there is something of the indispensable in the monitor system in the remark of the writer of the same article that "Mr. Reed felt sure he could obtain in it (the *Invincible* class) a near approach to that all-round fire which was so necessary to make them able to compete on equal terms with the monitors of the United States and other nations." Again, Admiral Warden, in his report to the House of Commons in 1868, says: "My own idea of the proper theory of iron-clad ships is this: That they should always be built of iron, be armored throughout, be as heavily armed as possible, and possess bow and stern fire at least to the same extent as the *Lord Warden* and *Lord Clyde*. Perhaps the time has arrived when the enormous increase which has taken place in the power of artillery, and the increased weight and thickness of armor-plates necessary to assist the projectiles now in use, render the carrying out of this theory of iron-clad ships impracticable. If this be so, it would seem to follow that if guns are to be used of such a weight that the whole length of the broadside cannot be made use of to carry them, and the space which they occupy is too great to admit of their being protected by a thickness of armor capable of resisting the shot which will be brought against them, it seems to follow, I say, that the turret ship is a necessity. Guns of any weight can be placed in turrets, armor of almost any thickness can be carried round them, and it will then only be necessary to protect the water-line with a belt as heavy and as thick as the ship can bear."

I quote these views of one of the most eminent of English naval commanders at considerable length, because they embody so much practical common sense, and are so unanswerable a criticism upon the present condition of the British naval establishment. I think that your professional readers will see that they fully warrant the application of a certain standard of naval construction by which I have estimated the French, German, and Russian navies. The Admiral further testified: "These conditions carried out, it remains, of course, that the turret ship should be constructed so that she should be habitable, and a comfortable ship for the officers and men, with a sufficiency of sail power to enable her to meet the varied requirements which are usually found on a British man-of-war. The question again naturally arises whether it is impossible to build such a ship. The conditions above stated, which seem to render the resort to turret ships inevitable, seem also to point out that in the broadside ship armor-plating will eventually have to be given up everywhere except at the water-line, at the bow and stern, to protect guns firing in a line with the keel."

The monitor system has led to strange expedients in naval architecture. The *Invincible* class, the *Vanguard*, *Monarch*, and *Captain* (now on the bottom of the sea), all were intended as improvements on the American monitor; and, as I said before, the English architects, in attempting a departure from the beaten track, have as usual advanced in the direction of risk or failure. The *Captain*, as predicted, rolled over and turned bottom up because of too much weight aloft. No one can tell now how near the *Monarch* has been to meeting the same fate.

She is higher above water than was the *Captain*, yet at some time the application of a few more tons of wind or wave pressure might have turned her over. The *Captain* is not the only ship that England has lost in a similar way. I doubt very much if she would have capsized if she had carried no masts. The American monitors *Monadnock* and *Miantonomoh* were in rougher seas, and the official reports show that they made better weather than did any other vessel of the fleet, and yet spars enough can be put in either of them to insure its meeting a fate like the *Captain's*. It is not difficult to capsize a ship put in lateral motion by the sea, it being only necessary to raise on her the proper weight at the required height above the floating line. This was most effectually shown on the *Captain*, whose towering masts and spars were supported by enormous iron tripods, the whole forming an amount of top-hamper that carried her over the moment the perilous point of equilibrium was reached and passed ever so little by the force of the rolling waves and moderate gales the ship encountered off Cape Finisterre.

Of the English iron-clads, 18 are plated with iron from six to nine inches in thickness, and 23 have armor less than six inches thick. This mailed fleet, taken altogether, has more defensiveness than can be found in either the French, Prussian, or Austrian navies; but the *Monarch*, of which the English newspapers have had so much to say, has not this quality in proportion with her offensiveness. Her plating is only seven inches thick, and her turrets 10 inches, the latter, in fact, no more than the American monitors of what is called the "river and harbor class." Her armor would not resist for one moment the projectiles she herself carries. I wonder what her builders imagine would be her chances in the event of her meeting an antagonist of even one-half her size, armed with guns of her own calibre. It is very true that she has a powerful battery, but in war it is an old maxim that there are blows to receive as well as to give. Suppose such a little antagonist as I have described should contrive to get in the first blow, what is there to prevent the recurrence of a similar catastrophe to that which the heavier metal of the *Kearsarge* inflicted upon the *Alabama*?

While the *Monarch* is not as well protected by armor as she should be, yet, now that the *Captain* has disappeared in the yawning sea, she is considered equal if not superior to any in the British navy. While both were afloat there was much dispute as to which was the better. In my own mind there never was a doubt. The *Captain* had less draught of water, more speed, steered better, was more handy (she had two screws), was better plated, had guns of the same calibre, but a little less horizontal range, and the only defects in the ship were her immense spars and cumbersome top-hamper. Had the spars, tripods, hurricane deck, and other top-gear been off, she would have been the best and most efficient ship in the navy. Her loss has so terrified the naval men here that it may be a long time before they get again on the right track to perfection in war ships.

The naval artillery of this country is excellent, and the desideratum of offensiveness is almost completely realized. The Armstrong 600-pounder is a formidable weapon. Its penetration is less than the Whitworth gun, but its crushing force is far superior, and it is safe to say that no broadside ship can float with a coat of mail capable of resisting the powerful concussion of its shot, especially if the backing has little or no elasticity.

Little has been said of one class of vessels—the ram—and yet it is an important subject for discussion. You will recollect that the destruction of the Italian frigate *Re d'Italia* in the battle off Lissa was effected by the process of ramming. It was the first case of the kind of any magnitude in modern times. The circumstances, which I have narrated in a former letter of this series, were extraordinary and may never occur again. In the American war the capture of the *Merrimac* was contemplated by this means, and the *Vanderbilt* and other strong, swift vessels were collected for the purpose in Hampton Roads. It would be a novel sight, and one not unlikely to occur perhaps in future naval operations, to see two vessels like the *Hotspur* fighting a duel on this plan, without resort to guns. It may be well enough to have one or two rams in every naval fleet, but I fail to see any very good reason yet for making an entire navy for ramming only. Any ship may, in case of necessity, be used as a ram, for there is strength enough in the prow of any large vessel to sink another under certain contingencies. Let us recollect the hundreds of examples of collision at sea between even light passenger steamers and sailing clippers, and then imagine the terrific force that can be exerted by the stem of a monster war vessel, clad in heavy mail, and propelled by two powerful engines, full head on, against an antagonist's side.

The practical results to which our critical survey of the British naval establishment seems to carry us are: First, the ships draw too much water; second, they are over-spurred; third, they are not protected by armor as ships carrying guns of such heavy calibre should be; fourth, their speed is moderate; fifth, their armament is excellent; and, as a whole, this navy is the best in the world.

For the information of those whose fortune it may be to engage these ships, I might make the following suggestions: If your guns will penetrate a plating of from four and a half to eight inches, then keep as close as you can get, and take advantage of their slow and rolling movements. If you are kept between 1,000 and 2,500 yards from the muzzles of those Armstrong and Whitworth guns, you have little to hope for. In the not improbable event of a war between Russia and England, Turkey, Austria, and Italy, the duel will practically be between Russia and England. The iron-clads of the other powers combined would bring but a feeble addition of fighting strength to Great Britain, for their offensiveness is so indifferent that if the ships themselves were otherwise good, they could do little harm unless they should resort to the tactics of Admiral Togo off Lissa, and Commodore Franklin Buchanan off Newport News.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## BALL AT FORT WHIPPLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The members of the "Acting Signal Corps," undergoing instruction at Fort Whipple, Virginia, gave their friends a "Christmas box," in the shape of a military ball, on last Wednesday evening, 21st instant. General Myer, accompanied by Major Norton, Captain Malley, and Lieutenants Grimes and Capron, visited the ball-room at 9:30 P. M. The General thanked the men for having extended him a special invitation, and congratulated them upon the fine and soldierly appearance they presented, and the artistic taste displayed in decorating the hall.

Cook's "Quadrille Band" furnished the music, and Alberts of Washington served up the good things. Both of these gentlemen gave entire satisfaction in the performance of their duties. Dancing was kept up until midnight, when, supper having been announced, all hands betook themselves to the dining hall, to do justice to the turkeys, chickens, cake, and creams provided for the occasion.

Supper over, dancing was once more resumed, and continued until 4 A. M. The members of the several committees deserve especial credit for the manner in which they exerted themselves in order to make everything pass off merry as a marriage bell. Quite a number of gentlemen of both Washington and Georgetown, accompanied by their families and friends, attended the ball, and pronounced it as nice an affair as they had ever witnessed. The Signal Corps, I am happy to say, are men who have been selected from the whole Army for their intelligence, sobriety, and general good character, and therefore enjoy a very good reputation. To First Sergeant G. R. Richmond, Hospital Steward Penrod, Corporals Murphy and Cook, and Sergeant Devren, is due particular mention, for their assiduous attention to the wants of their guests.

Several very handsome young ladies from Washington and Georgetown were present, but as comparisons are invidious, I will refrain from mentioning any names.

REPUBLICAN.

FORT WHIPPLE, VIRGINIA, December 25, 1870.

## RENAMING CALIFORNIA FORTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I beg to offer, through your paper, for the consideration of those in authority having the power to effect it, the propriety of changing the names of the various forts in the harbor of San Francisco, from their present highly insignificant or unworthy nomenclature, to that more worthy of the objects and the nation.

At present we have Goat Island or Yerba Buena (good herb, generally thought to mean peppermint); Alcatraz or Pelican Island; Point San José or Black Point; Angel Island, named after an early Spanish resident; Presidio, a common headquarters name among the Mexicans, from whom we received the place; Fort Point; and now constructing, Lime Point, which may, or may not, have some national name given it. The unworthiness of nearly all of these names as representing American forts is so apparent that I will offer no other reason why they should be at once renamed, and receive the cognomen of such distinguished military and naval heroes as Thomas, Sumner, Farragut, Dahlgren, etc. The name of Sumner, who did so much to save California to the Union, might with great propriety be given to a principal fort in California's chief harbor; and a general renaming be accompanied with appropriate publicity and festivity.

OLD SOLDIER.

## LIFE ASSURANCE IN THE NAVY.

THE following correspondence on the subject of life assurance was published in this journal three years ago, but as it is of interest in connection with the present discussion of the subject, we reproduce it:

NEW YORK, November 26, 1867.

SIR: The subject of life assurance is beginning to excite considerable interest in naval circles, and conflicting opinions are entertained as to the mode in which its beneficial influences can be secured to the Navy.

Its advantages, not to say necessity to the Navy would scarcely seem, at this day, to need enlarging upon.

Unfortunately, these are practically beyond the reach of the majority of naval people, in consequence of the restrictions as to location or duty, and the extra premiums in peace as well as war, which all reliable, well-established life companies have hitherto been disposed to exact.

Several schemes have been proposed on the one hand, having in view some form of governmental association, with an annual subsidy, to be obtained by Congressional appropriation from the interest of the pension fund of the Navy.

The advocates of this plan believe that with such aid from the Government the cost of insurance can be brought even lower than the ordinary rates of private companies.

It is contended, on the other hand, that such a favorable exhibit of the vitality of the Navy can be made as to induce some large, well-grounded private life association to establish a "naval branch," on terms more permanently favorable to the service than any governmental scheme can possibly afford.

It is thought that such an institution can be found, which will insure all "sound lives" among the officers and men of the Navy at the lowest table rates charged to civilians, without any restrictions as to location or duty, and with the guarantee also that no extra premium shall be exacted as a war risk.

Recognizing your perfect familiarity with the subject of life assurance, in its varied forms, and your reputation as an actuary and expert, we would be pleased to have your views as to the comparative merits and demerits of

the two plans before mentioned, with the practical results likely to accrue from each. Respectfully, etc.,  
(Signed)

Chas. H. Bell, rear-admiral U. S. Navy; H. O. Mayo, surgeon U. S. Navy; D. L. Braine, commander U. S. Navy; E. T. Nichols, captain U. S. Navy; S. W. Godon, rear-admiral U. S. Navy; E. Carrington Bowers, captain U. S. Navy; John Irwin, commander U. S. Navy; Stephen D. Trenchard, captain U. S. Navy; James C. Palmer, surgeon U. S. Navy; E. W. Dunn, paymaster U. S. Navy; Chas. H. Craven, lieutenant U. S. Navy; L. A. Kimberly, commander U. S. Navy; J. H. Upshur, commander U. S. Navy; James E. Jouett, commander U. S. Navy; J. H. Higbee, captain U. S. Marine Corps; T. M. Potter, surgeon U. S. Navy; C. H. Cushman, commander U. S. Navy. Shepard Homans, Esq., Actuary of the Mutual Life Company, New York.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
NEW YORK, December 3, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your favor dated 26th ult., asking my views in regard to the comparative merits of the two plans proposed for effecting insurances upon the lives of the officers and men composing our Navy. In other words, of the comparative merits, for naval purposes, of insurance by means of a governmental association, with an annual subsidy by Congressional appropriation from the naval pension fund, or in some well-organized, well-conducted life insurance company.

I have read with considerable interest the projects having in view a governmental system of life insurance for the Navy, especially the one referred to in your letter for the establishment of the naval life insurance fund, a bill for which has been introduced in Congress. The plan of graduating benefits, and requiring payments according to rank, violates, in my opinion, the first principles of life insurance. The compulsory feature alone would be fatal in practice to the plan proposed, while dependence upon an appropriation from the naval pension fund, which may at any time be withdrawn by Congress, introduces an element of uncertainty which endangers the whole scheme. Without permanence and security, life insurance would be a delusion and a snare.

To be permanent and secure, it must be based upon sound principles. Let the naval pension fund be applied as at present, or with improved modifications when needed, but let an officer feel that the benefits from his payments for life insurance will certainly be enjoyed to the full extent by those for whom he makes a present sacrifice. To afford permanent security, the premiums exacted for insurance should be sufficiently high; to be equitable, they should be graduated according to the risk at various ages, etc.; and in brief, to be permanently successful, naval life insurance must be conducted on the same sound principles which have been observed by our best life insurance companies, and which have made these institutions an honor and a benefit to our country.

Life insurance, as you well know, depends for its successful operation upon certain natural laws, governing the probabilities of living and dying, or the chances and duration of human life, and the improvement of money by interest. The knowledge of these data enables us to conduct the business in its various details with a precision and confidence attainable in no other department of commercial affairs. Certain conditions, however, are inexorably demanded in practice; among others, a sufficient number of cases to form a fair basis of average, a careful analysis of the mortality experience among the particular classes under consideration, and last, not least, skill and experience in the executive, medical, and actuarial departments.

Heretofore, naval officers desiring insurance have applied to companies as individuals, and as such have been charged extra premiums, which, particularly in time of war, have amounted almost to a prohibition, at least to those who depend upon their pay alone, the class of all others who most need the benefits of the system.

If a number of naval officers, sufficient to form a fair basis of average, would unite in selecting some one company in which to insure, I have no doubt that an institution, well organized and well conducted, could be found, willing to insure the lives of officers and men, in peace and in war, at home or abroad, at the regular rates charged civilians, under any form of policy; provided, a separate branch or class should be thus formed. That is to say, if the cost of insurance in such branch should be separately ascertained, and any resulting surplus separately divided. If the company chosen be mutual, and the surplus be equitably divided, the insurance would be furnished at actual cost; while in the event of war, pestilence, or accident, the whole fund of the company would be pledged for the payment of claims. The valuable statistics gathered from the records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery show remarkable vitality among naval officers in time of peace, the benefit from which, together with any saving from greater economy in conducting the naval branch, should justly be enjoyed exclusively by the naval insurers.

For these reasons I am unhesitatingly of opinion that the safest, cheapest, and altogether best way of securing life insurance for the Navy is by means of some well-established, well-organized life insurance company. I make this recommendation the more readily, and without fear that my motives may be misconstrued, from the fact that the company with which I have the honor to be officially connected (the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York) would not be willing, on account of the immense amount of its regular business, to establish a branch similar to the one suggested.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,  
(Signed) SHEPARD HOMANS, Actuary M. L. I. To Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Bell, Commander D. L. Braine, Surgeon Henry A. Mayo, and others, U. S. Navy.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

At the request of Mr. Homans I have carefully read

and considered the points embraced in the above correspondence between Admiral Bell, Commander Braine, Surgeon Mayo, and himself.

I concur in the statement of facts and principles made by Mr. Homans, both as regards the business of life insurance and as to the most economical advantages and safest method of securing its advantages by the officers of our Navy. (Signed) F. S. WINSTON, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York.

## AN ANCIENT RELIC.

(From the American Antiquarian.)

THE remarkable career of Francisco Pizarro, Marquis of Atavillas, Conquistador and Viceroy of Peru—how he set out from Panama, with one hundred and eighty men and twenty-seven horses, in three small vessels which he had built there, to conquer an empire of warlike and partially civilized people; how he secured the person of the Inca by treachery; collected the ransom stipulated for his release; condemned him to death; and the Inca, having accepted the alternative of baptism to that of being burned alive, was christened Don Juan Atahualpa, then strangled with a bow-string, and buried with royal honors in the church Pizarro had erected, are all familiar to our readers.

Not less so are the facts of his own assassination, from motives of revenge, by the "men of Chili," the adherents of the Marescal de Almagro, who, after years of close alliance with Pizarro, as his partner in cattle-farming, on the Chagres river (where they earned the eighteen thousand pesos of gold which fitted out that expedition), as his ally in the conquest of Peru and Chili, as his brother in arms in many scenes of blood and rapine, quarrelled with him at last as to the division line of their respective territories, became his rival, his enemy, and finally the captive of his brother and lieutenant, Fernando Pizarro, was tried and executed, and then interred with extraordinary honors.

The assassination of Pizarro occurred at Los Reyes, the city he had founded, on Sunday, June 26, 1541. It is related that, when aware of his danger, "he found time to throw off his purple robe, to put on a cuirass, and to seize a spear"; but, being overwhelmed by assailants, was soon despatched. He is supposed to have died at the age of seventy-one.

The following note, which has been shown to us, with its enclosure, recalls his history and fate:

LEGACION

de

FRAGMENT

OF

SILK.

\*\*\*\*\*

Colonel Bailey Myers.

MY DEAR SIR: As you are fond of historical curiosities, I have the pleasure to send you the above piece of the robe of Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, which I took myself, last year, from his coffin at the Lima Cathedral vaults, where his skeleton, wrapped with the said cloth, is shown. I am, dear, sir, faithfully yours,

12th October, 1870.

The fragment of silk is of very fine texture, similar to that now used for sleeve-linings, perfectly firm, of a deep brown color, with the appearance of having once been purple, the color in which as Viceroy he would have been clothed, and perhaps was the purple robe which he threw off before the fatal struggle. The dry climate of Peru, where everything is preserved, and even the bodies of the ancient Incas still exist, accounts for its preservation, while the lapse of time excuses the appropriation of this fragment of the raiment of so remarkable a character, with a view of recalling the memory of one who, more than three centuries ago, so indelibly connected his name with the history of America.

At a meeting of the officers of the post of Fort Griffin, Texas, held December 1, 1870, for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressive of their regret at the death of the late Second Lieutenant Austin L. Peirce, Fourth Cavalry, who died on the 30th ultimo, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Whiting, Sixth Cavalry, was appointed president, and First Lieutenant L. O. Parker, Fourth Cavalry, secretary. The following officers were appointed a committee to draught resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting: Captain Theodore Schwan, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. I. Rees, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant W. C. Miller, Fourth Cavalry. The committee then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Since it has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our late friend and companion in arms, Second Lieutenant Austin L. Peirce, Fourth Cavalry,

Resolved, That we deeply regret the loss the service has sustained by the untimely decease of one who, zealous, conscientious, and of rare promise, bade fair to add new lustre to his profession.

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore the death of our brother in arms, who, although but a short time with us, had endeared himself to, and had won the confidence of all, by his sterling qualities of head and heart.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and relatives of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be furnished the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

C. J. WHITING, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Cavalry, President.

L. O. PARKER, First Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry, Secretary.

At a meeting of the French Democratic Central Club, composed of French residents and citizens of New York city, numbering some two thousand persons, held on Thursday evening, December 7, it was unanimously resolved that it is eminently fitting and proper that this club should take steps to procure a manifestation of sympathy and moral support from the people of the city of New York in favor of the French Republic, now struggling for life, and that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions and call a meeting of all who sympathize with true republican principles for that purpose.



**IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.**

Officers of the Army and Navy having daughters to educate, and who wish to secure for them the advantages of a first-class English and French Academy, with musical instruction unsurpassed if not unequalled in this country, and all at exceedingly moderate rates, are advised to investigate the claims of the Academy of the Visitation, at Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.

**REFERENCES**

General Sherman, U. S. A., and lady, Washington, D. C.  
Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., Philadelphia.  
Brigadier-General Lawrence P. Graham, U. S. A., and lady, Austin, Texas.  
Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., and lady, Omaha, Nebraska.  
Vice-Admiral David Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.  
Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

**A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY**, stationed at one of the most pleasant posts in Dakota Territory, wishes to transfer into the Cavalry. Liberal inducements offered. Address DAKOTA, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**TRANSFER.—A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY** (white regiment), serving with his regiment in the Department of Texas, desires to transfer with a Second Lieutenant of a white infantry regiment, serving in the northeast or west. Address INFANTRY, U. S. ARMY, New Orleans, Louisiana.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,  
WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., December 22, 1870.

**SEALED PROPOSALS** in duplicate will be received at this office until 11 A. M., January 22, 1871, for furnishing the FRESH BEEF required by the Subsistence Department U. S. A., at this station, during six months commencing February 2, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

CHARLES F. POWELL,

Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers and A. C. S.

A GREAT work drew to its completion with the year which has just passed away. The day before Christmas the workmen in the two galleries of the Mont Cenis tunnel were able to hear each other's shouts, and the day after that merry anniversary they clasped hands in the completed passage. It is nearly ten years since the first machine was set to work upon this great task, a little having been done before by ordinary means. This was on the Italian side. On the French side work was not begun till 1863. This tunnel, in connection with the Suez canal, is expected to have the greatest influence upon the trade of the world; and it is held by many that these two works, with the Pacific railroad, are of importance enough to affect the channels of commerce as seriously as the discovery of continents and ocean passages did three centuries ago. Certain it is that the opening of these highways must have a decided effect upon the prosperity of the countries through which they run, and it is not extravagant to expect something of ancient bustle and trade to return to Venice and Genoa, and other parts of the Italian peninsula. As an engineering work, the Mont Cenis tunnel is the fit climax to those wonderful railways over the Apennines and Alps which give to the American traveller new ideas of the skill and boldness of the Italian engineer. Coming after the Suez canal and our own railway, its completion awakes less remark than might have been expected from the interest which had been felt in the undertaking, but not less satisfaction. Not only is it greeted—as the telegraph cables and the highways of continents have been welcomed—as signs and proofs of that incalculable height of civilization to which we are so swiftly climbing; but it shares also in the heartiness with which anything that benefits Italy seems to be received by people of every nation.

As a further contribution to the discussion of the subject of life assurance, which has been opened in our columns, we reproduce two letters published in our issue of December 21, 1867. It will be seen that the same subject was then under consideration, and among the various plans proposed for accomplishing the object desired was that suggested in the letters of SHEPARD HOMANS, actuary of the largest assurance society in the country, and F. S. WINSTON, president. These gentlemen are recognized authorities on the subject of life assurance, and as they do not propose to take advantage of their own plan, they speak disinterestedly. It is worthy of grave consideration whether their plan is not after all the best yet proposed for securing justice to the members of the service—saving their money and securing the funds in competent hands, beyond the possibility of political interference with their vested interests. We have lately seen a proposition looking to the fulfilment of this plan, originated by a gentleman formerly an officer in the Navy, which will shortly be laid before the officers of both branches of the military arm of the country, and will be worthy of careful consideration. If we accomplish nothing more, we hope at least to secure for the service from some existing institution such rates of premium as they are justly entitled to. We propose therefore to continue the discussion with this end in view.

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

**THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.**

AT length one of the forts around Paris receives its "baptism of fire," and the world, which has been so much agitated over the question, To be bombarded or not to be bombarded? in relation to the beleaguered city, settles down to the conviction that the day of its destiny has dawned at last. The bombardment of Fort Avron, on the hill of Avron, some six miles from the city wall, may prove to be the beginning of a serious future for the city; but when this is reduced, there is still the line of forts on the heights of Belleville, on that side of Paris, to reduce. There is one thing in this bombardment which has great interest. Hitherto French forts have yielded to the invaders with what it is no harsh judgment to term most unnecessary readiness. It remains to be seen whether the commander of Paris, who seems to have more of the general in him than any other French leader, has been able to train his garrisons to hold the works they are put into. There was another sortie on the 21st, and one in force, if we regard the hundred thousand men in line, but reported to be feeble in movement. French reports say that Neuilly-sur-Marne, Villa Evard, and Maison Blanche, all on the east side, were occupied, and "the fire of the enemy was silenced at all points." On the north, Le Bourget was carried by troops under General FAVÉ, the officer who went into disgrace under the old régime for presuming to present a gun of his invention in opposition to the Chassepot. He was wounded, and his men were unable to hold the place. From the Germans we have merely the report that the forts were very active on the 20th, and that during the cannonade a sortie was made against the Guards and Saxons; and finally, that the German losses were insignificant. Of the resumption of hostilities on the 21st nothing is said, which warrants a pretty strong suspicion that the affair was not very important from a German point of view.

There has been fighting, and a victory won, near Amiens, by General MANTEUFFEL, whose movements against the French army of the North are as great a puzzle as ever. Some of the German papers have represented that he owed his high command in this war as well as in 1866 to his popularity as a jester and giver-out of humorous orders, reports, and *bons mots* of every kind. He certainly is playing the "jumping Jehu" in northern France. In this last affair he took 1,000 prisoners and pursued the French toward Arras.

Tours has also been the scene of fighting. Six thousand French were engaged on the 20th with 10,000 Germans. The despatch, which is from Bordeaux, modestly says that after fighting seven hours the French finally retreated. The pursuing Germans opened on Tours, and the mayor at once surrendered the city. Le Mans, where General CHAUZY is said to be, is the next objective of the Germans in this part of the country.

It seems to be settled that Paris is very much better provisioned than was supposed, though cat and dog have met together on one platter for several weeks. A despatch from a reporter stationed at Versailles says the Germans expect the city to hold out into next month. Under these circumstances,

new measures have been taken for reinforcement of the invading armies. Their strength is said to be 600,000 men, half of whom are before Paris. One-sixth, or 100,000 men, are reported to be on the sick list, and 300,000 men have been lost by various casualties. How near to the truth these figures come we do not know, but it is evident that it is no longer easy to raise men in Germany. Volunteers who are rejected for regular service on account of age and similar considerations are accepted to man the home forts, while the relieved garrisons go to France. In a fortnight more half a year will have passed since the declaration of war, and almost from the first day the German army counted its half million men and more. Enormously populous as Germany is, it is by no means a country which feels the burden of war to be a light one. Society exists there in a very nicely balanced condition, and when the fifty or a hundred thousand who form the surplus males of the population still within the military age are taken, the rest cannot be had without disturbing very seriously the welfare of the people. The steadfastness with which the war is kept up under these circumstances shows how intense is the feeling on the part of the Germans that no other course but a conquest carried out to its fullest extent can serve their purpose.

As the war has grown from day to day, the moderation with which the first German advances in the conquered land were made has passed away. Stories now come of pillaging on every hand. Orleans, Blois, and many another large town, have been forced to yield some of their treasures to Prussian pockets in these latter days. In the matter of smaller towns, the number of villages and hamlets burned by the invaders for one reason or another is simply immense, and the appeals to our charity for the benefit of the sufferers by war are founded in reason and humanity. The English, who seem doomed to have a finger in every drop of hot water that can be found, are the last sufferers by this carelessness of the German veterans. Six English vessels having been sunk in the Seine for the sake of obstructing the channel, there is great indignation in England against the Prussians who perpetrated it. As a violation of national rights, the affair presents nothing difficult of explanation and apology; but the added fact that the crews were robbed and turned out to sleep on the ground, is an instance of the effect of war upon the Germans to which we have pointed. Deploable as it is, we are neither to be surprised at it, nor to accuse the actors of inhuman character and conduct, as if they alone of all people of the earth felt the debasing effects which the license of war carries with it.

OUR correspondent C. v. H. writes us as follows from Fort Fetterman, December 5, 1870:

"I subjoin an *Ordre de Bataille* of the German armies in France about the 1st of December. I have added the names of the generals in command and of the principal staff officers, because despatches very often just mention the name of the general without giving his command. With the exception of the losses incurred since November 1, and the sick list, it may safely be asserted that the battalions are full. Reports about the sickness prevailing in the ranks are of course exaggerated and in contradiction with intelligence received from Germany. At the rate of 2,200 dying per day, as somebody reports who desires that sickness should do what the French cannot, nothing would be left of the armies around Paris by this time. There is no reason either for such sickness, as the outposts only have to bivouac in a country which affords abundance of shelter.

"Recent events make the situation of Paris hopeless. Since the army of the Loire was not able to follow up the success at Orleans before the arrival of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, it was obvious that it would be beaten as it has been, according to last accounts General TROCHU also has failed in another sortie; as was to be expected. It is about the same case with Paris as it was with Metz: every day lost makes the enemy stronger. General TROCHU's forces were not organized in the beginning, if they are so now. BAZAINE's were demoralized. In the mean time the artillery horses starve or get eaten, and that settles the matter. We should, however, pay the Parisians the compliment, that if they do not know how to organize an army and to fight



they certainly seem to know how to live on small rations.

"What scenes will follow when General TROCHU shall be obliged to open the subject of surrender nobody can tell. He will be called a traitor of course, but he is bound nevertheless to surrender in time, because, as BISMARCK has explained long ago, it would be impossible to provide for Paris at a moment's notice, and it is to be hoped that TROCHU will not follow the reckless policy of deceit and bragging which the Government at Tours has adopted."

#### ORDRE DE BATAILLE OF THE GERMAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, ABOUT DECEMBER 1, 1870.

Commander-in-chief, the King of Prussia; Chief of Staff, Moltke; Quartermaster-General, Podbielski; Chief of Artillery, Hindersin; Chief of Engineers, Kleist.

First Army, operating in the north of France. Manteuffel (formerly Steinmetz). Commissary of Subsistence, Sperling; Quartermaster-General, Wartensleben.

Corps, and General com'ding.	Batt's.	Sqd's.	Guns.	Combat's.
First, Benthelm (formerly Manteuffel).....	26	8	88	28,200
Eighth, Goeben.....	26	8	88	28,200
First Cav. Div., Hartman.....	24	16		3,600

Total.....52 40 192 60,000

Second Army, operating against the Army of the Loire. Prince Frederick Charles. Commissary of Subsistence, Stiehle; Quartermaster-General, Herzberg.

Corps, and General com'ding.	Batt's.	Sqd's.	Guns.	Combat's.
* Second, Fransecky.....	26	8	88	28,200
Third, Alvensleben, Jun.....	29	8	88	31,200
* Ninth, Manstein.....	30	16	88	32,200
Tenth, Voigts-Rhetz.....	26	8	88	28,200
Second Cav. Div., Stolberg.....	24	16		3,600
Third Cav. Div., Groeben.....	16	12		2,400

Total.....111 80 376 126,800

Third Army, west and south of Paris. Crown Prince of Prussia. Commissary of Subsistence, Blumenthal; Quartermaster-General, Gottberg.

Corps, and General com'ding.	Batt's.	Sqd's.	Guns.	Combat's.
Fifth, Kirchbach.....	26	8	88	28,200
Sixth, Tümping.....	26	8	88	28,200
Eleventh, Bose.....	26	8	88	28,200
First Bavarian, Hartmann.....	22	20	60	25,000
Second Bavarian, von der Tann.....	22	20	60	25,000
Württemberg, Obernitz.....	10	16	54	20,000
Fourth Cav. Div., Prince Albert of Prussia.....	24	16		3,600
Fifth Cav. Div., Rheinbaben.....	36	16		5,400

Total.....142 140 450 163,600

Fourth Army, north and east of Paris. Crown Prince of Saxony.

Corps, and General com'ding.	Batt's.	Sqd's.	Guns.	Combat's.
* Guards, Prince August of Wurtemberg.....	41	32	96	47,800
Fourth, Alvensleben.....	29	8	88	31,200
Saxony, Twelfth, Prince George of Saxony.....	38	20	71	42,000
Sixth Cav. Div., William of Mecklenburg.....	20	16		3,000

Total.....109 89 296 124,000

Detached from First Army at Metz. Zastrow.

Cops, and General com'ding.	Batt's.	Sqd's.	Guns.	Combat's.
Seventh, Zastrow.....	26	8	88	28,200
Fourteenth Army Corps (Landwehr), west of Paris. Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.....				
† First Division, Treskow.....	12	8		13,200
Second Division, Schuler.....	12	8		13,200

Total.....24 16 .. 26,400

Thirteenth Army Corps, operating in the south of France. Werder.

Baden, Beyer.....	12	42		21,600
* Prussians.....	12			12,000

Total.....24 42 33,600

Reserves (Landwehr).

Second Division, Selchow (at Metz).....	12			12,600
Fourth Division, Kummer (in Lorraine).....	12			12,000
Fifth Division, Schmeling (Breisach).....	12			12,000

Total.....36 16 .. 38,400

#### RECAPITULATION.

Battalions.	Squadrons.	Guns.	Combatants.
First Army.....	52	40	192 60,000
Second Army.....	111	80	376 126,800
Third Army.....	142	140	450 163,600
Fourth Army.....	109	89	296 124,000
Seventh Corps.....	26	8	88 28,200
Fourteenth Corps.....	24	16	.. 26,400
Thirteenth Corps.....	31	12	42 33,600
Reserves in Lorraine.....	36	16	.. 38,400
Grand total.....	531	352	1,448 600,000

\* Left Metz, October 27, for Versailles—probably rejoined Second Army.

† Probably directed south, to reinforce General Werder.

‡ Guards have a division of Landwehr of the Guard, their own cavalry division, and one additional battalion of sharpshooters.

§ Landwehr divisions have been supplied with field artillery, but number not known.

¶ Peace garrison of Mayence, detached from different corps.

VICTORIOUS Prussia, displacing France as the central figure in the world's attention, receives, as France did before her, the credit for an omnipresent power which does not fairly belong to her, much as she can justly claim. The grim figure of her old King in pointed helmet disturbs the dreams of statesmen everywhere, and the sinister influence of BISMARCK is detected in circles which must lie far beyond the range of observation of even this most far-sighted of premiers. After Sedan it was discovered that Prussian officers had been employed to build Russian forts, and that the plans of those works which were at Berlin were really much better than those at St. Petersburg. Thus the story has gone that in one way or another Prussia had the screws pretty firmly down on each of the foreign governments. As for that it matters little to Americans. We are quite willing that the monarchs of the old world

should be compelled to show their letters to Count BISMARCK before sending them; but what are we to say when asked to believe, as we are in the communication that follows, that this secret sapping of neighbors' strength extends to us.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the New York Star of the 19th instant appeared a very suggestive article, headed "Employment of Prussians by the U. S. War Department." The writer thinks it would be a pertinent and interesting inquiry to ascertain how many Prussians are so employed, particularly in confidential positions in the Engineer Department, and how many of them are naturalized citizens, with all their hopes of future prosperity identified with that of their adopted country.

Army officers will remember that as early as 1854 the large proportion of Germans employed by the United States Coast Survey gave rise to Lieutenant George H. Derby's famous satire on that bureau in his "Phoenixiana." The Germans, as a class, were known to work cheaper and better than employees chosen from other nationalities. It may possibly be the case that skilled draughtsmen of that nation have been selected in preference to others by the engineers in charge of public works, and this without other knowledge of the men so employed than that they answered the purpose for which they were hired. Opportunities would in that case most unwittingly have been afforded the agents of other governments for the transmission of important information to their bureaus of foreign military statistics.

For all practical purposes the Germans of to-day, not naturalized, are Prussians; and what applies to one is applicable with equal force to the other. It would seem then to be only a wise precaution, in view of future entanglements, to ascertain the antecedents of every foreign employee whose position gives him facilities to make himself informed of the state and position of our defenses, and whose skill makes those facilities valuable.

It may be said, however, with regard to the probability of paid agents of Prussia having been, unknown to the officers in charge, employed in subordinate positions of trust under the Government, that, if this has unfortunately been the case, the mischief is done already, and the power which by the changes of time may become our enemy has already in its possession all the information that could by any accident of war become useful.

U. S. A.

It is very likely that a great number of the draughtsmen in the Coast Survey and other offices are Germans; we know of nothing to the contrary. But we do not believe they make regular reports to VON MOLTKE, and we doubt if VON BISMARCK even knows their names. There is one thing that makes the German immensely valuable in this country. He has not the high fever for advancement which makes the American such a restless creature. Coming from a country where a man is counted fortunate if he has steady employment, he chiefly desires security of tenure in his occupation. Accustomed to be frugal, he looks upon a thousand a year as a very good income. It is just such contented, industrious, careful men that are needed in draughting offices, and we presume Germans are as generally employed in those of the Government as in those of private men.

In this matter, however, we must as Americans confess to some sympathy with Prussia. Since our war, assertions have been almost numberless of secret understandings between this and other nations. Whenever complications have occurred or been merely threatened in Europe, almost the first attention was that given to the United States. We have looked on amused as the part we might play in retaliation for the Alabama or Mexico was pointed out. Nor are we the only power which stands in this position. The gravity with which Englishmen and English papers discuss the malign influence which results from the growth of the "Northern Colossus," and the persistence with which they keep the subject before the public, have persuaded the world that Russia is ready for any desperate deed of selfishness.

It may be that England has reason for some of her fears. The spectre was real to MACBETH, though the rest of the company could not see it. But we are of the blind bystanders, and can find no cause for the apprehensions of American intervention in the event of European troubles; and we presume Russia and Prussia have about as much thought of attacking Great Britain as we have. It has been a part of our national conduct, if not of our declared policy, to treat foreign nations with confidence in their honesty, as well as to show active friendship on our own part. Canada has not made us dread England, nor Alaska excited us to tirades against Russia. But in spite of this, we have been dragged out to exhibition as conspirator against the world at large. With this experience in our own history, it becomes us to think twice be-

fore we fasten a similar character on Prussia. And the fact that she has been for years avowedly preparing for war with France, neglecting no possible means of securing victory, is no proof of general ill-will toward her neighbors.

UNDER the heading of "Military Criticism," the Cincinnati Commercial of December 20 publishes the following, which the writer appears to have struck out, as JOE GARGERY the blacksmith did his poetry, "like a horse-shoe, complete all in a minute." He is apparently as much pleased with his performance as the simple-hearted blacksmith was with his rude attempts at rhyme—that is, if it be he who favors us with the marked slip which comes to us in an envelope:

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of New York is a respectable and interesting newspaper. But as it is supposed to be, in particular, well posted on military matters, we cannot let pass without notice its explanation of the failure of the French arms in the present war.

The writer in question reasons with the following self-complacency:

Warfare in our wooded and rugged country quickly developed the value of the spade as the complement of the rifle, and with us intrenching in the field became so much a matter of course that the men set to work without order, and an hour's lull in a battle would see lines of shallow ditch and low embankment spring up for miles. To the entire neglect of this precaution by the French must be attributed in no small measure their constant failure. They have not piled the spade as they should have done; and, from what we hear, we should say the Germans were almost equally negligent. There are no written tactics for spade manoeuvres, and therefore they are not appreciated by the schoolmen, even in so practical a service as that of Prussia.

Here is a military critic, par excellence, attributing in earnest the defeats of the French to the want of the spade! That shows infinite acumen, forsooth; proving as it does, from the flow of thought of our strategist, that the famous network of fortresses designed by VAUBAN, and ever since improved by all sorts of field works made of stone and mud, had not in them the virtue of the spade as immortalized by McCLELLAN and his confederates. The Germans who built a continuous line of trenches and redoubts around Metz, and a still greater one around Paris, have not, in the opinion of our sapient critic, piled the spade as they ought to have done. They have "no written tactics for spade manoeuvres."

We trust that the critic in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will soon show the world the tactics of spade manoeuvres he evidently possesses, and in the mean time continue to enlighten military readers with similar snatches of Bobadilian strategy.

It is never best to be hard with novitiates, and we would not too rudely disturb the complacency with which our critic views this, doubtless his first attempt at dealing with a military subject. It is for his own good, however, that we suggest to him the propriety of learning—previous to making his second essay—the difference between the elaborate and systematic work of fortification undertaken by the regular corps of engineers, and those hasty field works thrown up by infantry men, simply to protect a line of battle.

The fact that foreign officers fail to make such use of the spade as we did during the war of the Rebellion is to be ascribed, partly at least, to the total difference in the character of the troops they command, and the entirely different foundation upon which military discipline rests with them. We had very little discipline in our Army, in the sense in which Europeans understand the word; and yet no European commander ever led troops better disciplined, in the highest sense, than those which GRANT and SHERMAN, THOMAS and SHERIDAN commanded. European officers know their men best, and perhaps they are right when they object to the use of the spade, on the ground that if they should allow their men to make a regular practice of sheltering themselves in rifle-pits, they could not get them out of them again for an advance. But we certainly had no difficulty about this. Our men would intrench by night and fight by day, advancing steadily from rifle-pit to rifle-pit, pushing their way with the musket in one hand and the spade, almost literally, in the other. And again, it is perhaps impossible to train European troops to turn as readily as our men, with Yankee adaptability, do from the one weapon to the other.

THE Dayton (Ohio) Journal publishes the substance of a letter received from General SCHENCK, our newly-appointed minister to England, from which it appears that he is intrusted with the settlement of the Alabama claims and all the questions in dispute with England, which were temporarily withdrawn from the hands of the London mission.

CONGRESS adjourned on the 22d for the holidays, and the week is therefore bare of Congressional acts. It will reassemble January 4.



## CHRONICLE OF THE WAR.

OCTOBER.

28. LE BOURGET, northeast of Paris, and an important position in the German lines, is taken by the French in a sortie. In his report General Bellamare, who commanded, says: "The capture of Le Bourget, boldly seized and bravely held in spite of the numerous artillery of the enemy, is an undertaking little important in itself, but it proves that even without artillery our young troops could hold their own under the more terrifying than murderous fire of the enemy. Our losses, which I do not yet know exactly, are small (at most 20 wounded and 45 killed), and we have some prisoners." General Bellamare, in a postscript added the next morning, says: "Yesterday, 7:30 o'clock, the enemy attempted a bayonet attack against the left side of the village; received in the immediate neighborhood by a company of the Fourteenth battalion of the Mobile Guard, he fled after the first salvo, leaving two wounded men in our hands. Under cover of the night he was able to carry off the other wounded and the dead, among whom there is said to have been an officer. This attack has cost us two killed and seven wounded." During this and the following days the village was prepared for defence by barricading the streets and loopholing the houses.

Twelve French ships, carrying 800 men each, enter the North Sea from Dunkirk.

30. The Second division of German Guards receives the order to retake Le Bourget. Five batteries and some reserve battalions are added to the division, which is in line at Dugny by 7:45 in the morning; 3 batteries of flying artillery were near Pont Ablon, and 4 light and 4 heavy batteries near Blancmesnil. The advance was made at 8 and 8:30 o'clock in three columns, under a heavy fire from the forts and from Le Bourget itself, where a sharp resistance was met, lasting until 12:30. In this affair the French lost 1,250 prisoners, mostly from guard and line regiments. Losses of the German Guards, 58 killed, 426 wounded.

For the loss of this place General Bellamare, com-

Martenot, Paturel. Second division—General le Maudhay; brigades, Colonel Valentin, General Blaise. Third division—General Blanchard; brigades, Colonel Comte, General de Marriouze.

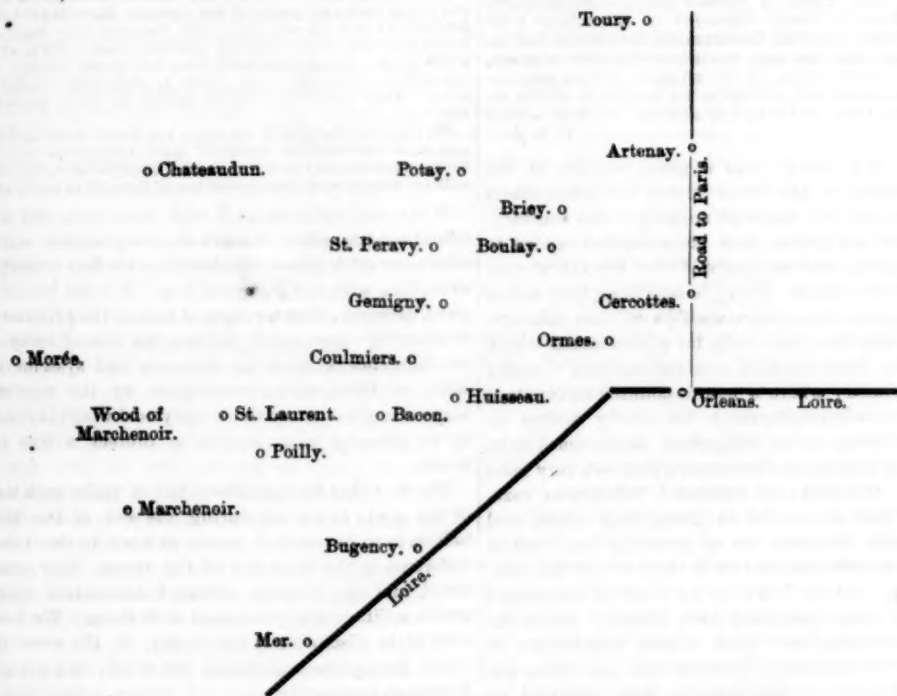
Second corps—General Renaud; staff, General Ferrisani; artillery, General Boissonnet; engineers, Colonel Corbin. First division—General Sasbielle; brigades, Colonel Bonnet, General Lecomte. Second division—brigades, General Bocher, Colonel Boutier. Third division—General de Maussion; brigadier-generals, Courty, Avril de Lanclos.

Third corps—General d'Exéa; staff, Colonel de Belgaric; artillery, General Princeteau; engineers, Colonel Ragon. First division—General de Bellamare; brigades, Colonel Fournès, Colomieu. Second division—General Mattat; brigadier-generals, Faron, Dandel; cavalry division—General de Champéron; brigadier-generals, Gerbrois and Cousin; mounted gendarmes, Colonel Allaveine.

Third army—under the immediate command of General Trochu; First division—General Soumaine; staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Péchin; brigadier-generals, Dargentolle, Chassière. Second division—Vice-Admiral de la Roncière; brigades, Colonels Lavoignet and Haurion, Captain-of-Frigate Lamotte-Tenet. Third division—General de Liniers; staff, Major Morlaincourt; brigades, Colonels Filhol de Camas, de Chamberet. Fourth division—General de Beaufort; staff, Major Lecoq; brigades, General Dumoulin, Captain-of-Frigate d'André. Fifth division—General Corréard; staff, Major Vial; brigades, Lieutenant-Colonel Champion, Colonel Porion. Sixth division—General d'Hugues; staff, Major d'Eloy; brigades, Captain-of-Frigate de Bray, Colonel Bro. Seventh division—Rear-Admiral Pothuan; brigades, Lieutenant-Colonel le Maüs, Ship-Captain Salmon. Cavalry—First brigade, General de Bernis; Second brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Blondel.

The First army is composed of the Garde Nationale Sédentaire, or home guard: the Second army is the force detailed for sorties, and is the best supplied with field artillery; the Third army mans the forts and other defences.

The following changes in this roster were made dur-



mander of the French troops, is displaced, and General Berthout is appointed commander of St. Denis in his stead. General Bellamare had commanded an infantry regiment in MacMahon's army, and, refusing to accept the capitulation, he succeeded with great difficulty in reaching Paris, where he was made brigadier-general.

31. Dijon is occupied by General von Werder's troops. His column lying at Gray was ordered from Versailles to retreat to Vesoul; but ascertaining by a reconnaissance that Dijon was deserted by the French, he ordered Lieutenant-General von Beyer on the 29th to occupy the town. That night the French returned by three roads, and when the advance was made on the 30th with an infantry column and six batteries, it was not without sharp fighting that the heights of St. Apollinaire and the suburbs were taken. The town was burning furiously, and the French withdrew during the night. German losses, 250 killed and wounded. Other smaller fights take place in this neighborhood, 500 French being taken prisoners on the 27th at Epertenne and 50 at St. Seine.

NOVEMBER.

1. The force in Paris is divided by order of General Trochu into three armies, officered as follows:

Commander-in-chief, General Trochu; general staff, Generals Schmitz and Foy; commander of artillery, General Guio; of engineers, General de Chabaud-Latour; general intendant, General Wolff.

First army—General Clément Thomas; staff, Colonel Montagut; comprises 266 battalions of the Garde Nationale Sédentaire; cavalry legion, Colonel Quielet; artillery, Colonel Schoelcher.

Second army—General Ducrot; staff, General Appert, Lieutenant-Colonel Wernet; artillery, General Frébault; engineers, General Tripier.

First corps—General Vinoy; staff, General de Valdan; artillery, General d'Uxexi; engineers, General du Pouet. First division—General Malray; brigadier-generals,

ing November: General Vinoy leaves the First corps of the Second army and takes command of the Third army in place of General Trochu, and General Blanchard takes Vinoy's former command. The Second division, Vice-Admiral de la Roncière, is separated from the Third army and made a separate command.

2. Regular bombardment of Neuf-Brisach from three batteries planted at Biesheim and Wolfgantzen, and of Fort Mortier from three batteries posted in Alt-Breisach.

3. Belfort is invested. This place is the junction of the Mulhouse-Straasburg, Montbéliard-Besançon, and Vesoul-Paris railroads.

8. Verdun capitulates; 2 generals, 160 officers, and about 4,000 men, 136 cannon, and about 23,000 guns, as well as important stores, are surrendered.

8-10. General von der Tann having learned in the first days of November that the French had placed strong bodies of Gardes Mobiles and francs-tireurs in the territory from Mer to Morée, and especially in the wood of Marchenoir, and that a brigade had advanced on both banks of the Loire as far as Mer, becomes convinced by the 8th that the French are on the march northward by the way of Coulmiers. On the evening of that day he marches westward from Orléans and takes position on the line Coulmiers-Huisseau. The cavalry sent out from this point beyond Coulmiers meet the enemy early on the 9th. According to the prisoners, they came from Vendôme and Morée, and formed the head of General Polhes's command, marching on Le Mans. During the day, six infantry battalions with 120 cannon, supported by seven regiments of cavalry, attacked the Germans; but in spite of the superior force of the French, four attacks upon their position until evening, when General von der Tann, persuaded of the greater strength of his opponent, determined to draw nearer his supports, and withdrew to St. Peravy in good order. He was not pursued, the

French contenting themselves with the occupation of Orléans, where they found 1,000 sick. On the 10th the Germans continued their retreat to Toury, where the Bavarian corps found supports which had come up, and the command of the united forces was assumed by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The losses of the Germans were 42 officers, 650 men, killed and wounded. The French are said to acknowledge a loss of 2,000. They captured two guns, the first trophies of the kind which have fallen to them in this war.

King William telegraphs on the 11th:

Day before yesterday General von der Tann withdrew before a superior force, fighting from Orléans to Toury, where he yesterday united with General Wittich and Prince Albert (the father), arrived from Chartres. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg hastens to him to-day.

WILLIAM.

Toury is twenty-five to thirty miles north of Orléans. French papers put the strength of their forces on the Loire at 80,000 men.

According to the correspondent of the London Times, General de Paladine's purpose on the 9th, was to flank the Germans on both sides. On the left, the infantry, with its right wing resting on the river, advanced in an easterly direction; while the cavalry under General Pallières endeavored to turn the German right by passing around Orléans and crossing the Loire at St. Benoit, twenty-five miles east of Orléans. The infantry were to advance as far as Ormes, about seven miles northwest of Orléans, where the right wing was to rest, while the left and centre swung around and encompassed the Germans. The movement began as early as the 5th, and on the 7th the first encounter of the advance troops took place at Poissy, in the forest of Marchenoir. The strength of the French advance was developed, and Von der Tann, withdrawing quickly from Orléans, met his enemy before it reached Ormes, and, having developed the strength of the advancing force, retreated northward.

The German troops engaged in these conflicts are Bavarians. Up to this time the losses of Bavarian troops in the war have been 901 killed, 4,614 wounded. The entire losses of the infantry are: Officers, 29 per cent.; under-officers, 18 per cent.; and privates, 13 per cent.

10. After the fall of Schélestett, part of the Fourth Prussian division, which had accomplished its reduction, marched to Neuf-Brisach. This fortress offered great difficulties to the besiegers, being in itself much stronger than that of Schélestett, with casemates for the protection of its garrison, and one side fully protected by the fire of Fort Mortier, 2,500 paces distant on the Rhine bank. About the place the ground was entirely flat, and presented no protection to the besiegers, while the nights were clear and perfectly moonlighted. The running of the first parallel must therefore be delayed until the first dark night; but meanwhile batteries were posted at Wolfgantzen and Biesheim. Fort Mortier was bombarded at the same time by three batteries placed on the German side of the Rhine, on the hill of Alt-Breisach. Fire was opened November 2, and kept up day and night, Fort Mortier first showing signs of its power. Preparations were made to storm this work on the night of the 7th, but the commandant sent word that he was ready to surrender; and the capitulation was signed. At 2 o'clock at night, the hour which had been fixed for the storm; the garrison left the fort. It numbered 220. Of the seven guns on the walls, six were dismounted. Neuf-Brisach then began to show signs of distress; and its capitulation followed on the 10th, 100 officers and 5,000 men surrendering. In the place were found 108 guns. It was ascertained that the inhabitants of the town, 3,500 in number, had suffered a good deal, and, the commandant having received them during the last days of the siege in the casemates, they had a very considerable influence in determining his surrender. Among the Germans, 26 men of the artillery were killed and wounded, besides some infantry.

## NOTES FROM PARIS.

[Letter to the London Engineer, dated Paris, November 22.]

THE works of the defence are truly on a prodigious scale. Those without the walls are, of course, by far the most important, but much has been done within also; thus, the fourth sector of the ramparts was in a deplorable condition; there were spots where the stagnant water lay to a depth of more than a foot; all this had to be drained and filled in, and the swamp is now converted into a good sanded plain. The number of casemates, shelters, powder and other magazines formed is enormous; many of these are subterranean, plated with iron, or protected by rails, timber, and earth. One place, devoted to the preparation of fuses, etc., for the shells, is 50 feet long by 16 feet wide, divided into two compartments by means of strong stony pillars set in Roman cement, the side walls being solidly built of stone, and lined inside with strong timber; the roof is formed of rails, crossed over each other, and covered with round timber and 8 feet of well-beaten earth turfed. There is not much chance of the enemy's projectiles finding their way into this workshop.

The most wonderful work after all has been the provision of guns and small-arms in a city so little prepared for such work, and so badly off as it is for materials. Nothing could be more difficult than the task to be performed, more critical than the situation; yet, in spite of being cut off from communication with the manufacturing centres, Paris has provided herself with arms, founded guns, built carriages, and armed and equipped an army of 400,000 men. This fact, says a sensible professional writer here, is an unlooked-for revelation of the powers of production arrived at by the manufacturers of Paris, and London is the only other city in the world that could have accomplished such a feat. Not only are all the machine shops now employed in the production of arms, but they had to create the special machinery for the purpose, and it is now a question whether Paris will not continue hereafter to be a great armory, thus adding another special feature to its industry.



Necessity is the mother of invention, and the story of the siege will contain accounts of many clever adaptations and expedients. This, of course, is not the season to collect information of this kind, but I may mention that the use of metal instead of sand moulds has been found to save much time in the casting of cannon—seven days, in fact, out of twenty. Some very simple American rifling machines have been employed for the first time here; the breech-pieces of the gun are of a more simple model than formerly, the ingenuity of private engineers and mechanics having been called into play for the first time in that direction.

The orders for breech-loading field guns amount to 1,500. Of these more than one-half have been delivered, and the rest will soon all be finished. Of the 300 great guns ordered, seventy were turned out more than a week ago. The proportion of failures is said to be about one in six, which is also that of the State factories. Where iron moulds are used, as at St. Denis, it is said that the failures are reduced to a minimum, nearly every casting being perfect. It must be stated, however, that, much as has been done, it is complained that the guns are not produced fast enough. This is nonsense; there is little doubt that the government has now more guns than it will ever use, though at the same time the substitution of all the rampart guns by pieces of greater calibre—substitution already carried out at the most important points of the *enceinte*—is highly important. Probably gunners are more difficult to be found than guns and ammunition.

As to small-arms, the new models and improvements are endless; the Farrington model is highly spoken of. I am not aware whether this is an English or an American arm, but it is described as having the breech-piece of the Martini, with a Remington cartridge, and being very rapid; the proprietor, M. Arénet, says that any man can easily learn to fire it fifteen to twenty times a minute, and that its range is the same as the Chassepot.

The mitrailleurs have given rise to all kinds of reports and recrimination. It appears that when the models of the Meudon pattern were shown to the engineers, they, with one exception, declared that they had not the means of producing the arms rapidly; consequently other models were adopted, such as the Gatling gun and the Belgian mitrailleur. A military writer has done full tilt against the last-named arm, which is being made here by M. Christophe, the partner of Montigny, or at any rate the maker here of the mitrailleur, and has charged it with all kinds of defects, and the proprietors with all kinds of plagiarism. M. Christophe has answered these charges in an effective letter, in which he says that as to the originality of the Meudon mitrailleur, an arm precisely like it was patented by an English engineer in London in December, 1859. The ignition in both cases being caused by means of a match, it was instantaneous, and caused a great recoil; and that it was not until after 1867, when the French government sent to Brussels and entered into an arrangement for ordering a number of M. Christophe's mitrailleurs, that the system of firing the latter was imitated in the Meudon arm. It appears that the order given in 1867 was countermanded. As to the metal cartridge, which has been objected to, M. Christophe says that they were substituted after repeated experiments in the presence of engineers of nearly all nations. Perhaps those who have systematically attacked M. Christophe had better have held their hands.

Subscriptions are being raised with the sanction of the government for the construction of some movable fortresses, the invention of M. J. Balbi, who made some improvements in the system of monitors. These fortresses are strong armed and plated locomobiles, but whether they are identical with the portable pierced tower shown some time since I am not aware. The cost of one of these machines, full size, is £600, and smaller, £120. Several thousand francs have been subscribed.

I have said that the enemy has not yet done anything against the forts, but I must mention that they have made two or three attempts. The other night they commenced a heavy cannonade against Fort Issy, and continued it from half-past eleven till one o'clock, but the sacks of earth with which the forts are protected prevented any mischief being done. All remained quiet for two hours, but at three a dull sound was heard by the sentinels, who gave notice without uttering a sound; dense masses were then seen making for the fort with scaling ladders and all the necessary material for an assault. The fort remained quiet until the Prussians came pretty close, and then every gun and two mitrailleurs scattered them like chaff. Their losses must have been frightful. On another night two parties advanced, one from Sèvres, the other from Fleury, to try and turn the redoubt of Moulineaux; the French advanced posts were driven by a violent fusillade, but the forts and redoubts opened the most murderous fire, and committed havoc among the Prussian columns, which had all disappeared before daylight.

We are very short of coal, coke, and gas; the first and second are scarcely to be found, and we are using wood almost entirely. Charcoal is being made in some quantities; the gas is turned off in the cafés, etc., at seven or eight o'clock in the evening, and all private consumers are required to burn half the usual number of jets, and turn the gas off at half-past ten o'clock.

All this is not agreeable of course, any more than being cut down to a couple of ounces of meat a day, or reduced to horseflesh; but we are assured by our minister that provisions and other supplies will come into Paris very soon without any armistice, while a journal declares, on the faith of a minister of the government, that a few days will see the enemy's back. Back views are not generally charming, but in this case the more back the better. There would be plenty of people to speed the parting guest.

COMMANDERS of companies in the Department of the East are ordered upon the receipt of arms of the new pattern to transfer immediately all arms in their possession manufactured prior to 1868, to Major Silas Crispin, Ordnance Department, New York city.

# NAPOLEON AT BERLIN.\*

[From the London Spectator.]

KING William is at Versailles, but he has not yet entered Paris. It is not even now quite certain that Count Bismarck will be able to keep the appointment he is said to have given M. Thiers at the Tuilleries on King William's birthday, the 7th of January. In such days as these, when the world stands aghast at the energy, the punctuality, the overwhelming and irresistible weight of the Prussian war-power, it is well to remember that the world has seen other war-powers, and especially one not very long ago, produced by the French, which smote with a far mightier and more victorious stroke, and which more than once easily defeated the armies of Russia and Germany leagued together. After four months of incessant and victorious war, in this year of grace, and blood, and iron, King William has arrived at the gates of Paris; but he is remembered that Napoleon, in one month of the autumn of 1806, sprang from Paris to Berlin, and brought the power of Prussia to the ground. Napoleon had no needle-gun, and he had no crushing superiority of numbers. Colonel Hamley states the force of the Prussian army in the campaign of Jena at 145,000, and that of the French at 190,000; but at the end of the campaign Napoleon declared that 100,000 of his soldiers had not fired a shot, and certain it is that in the toughest battle of the war, Davout had only 27,000 French to oppose to Brunswick's 51,000 Prussians. On that dire day, though almost two to one, the Teuton succumbed to the Celt. It may be doubted whether in any great battle of the present war, unless it were the last before Orleans, the German army was not in the proportion of at least three to two. And withal the end is not yet. On the 1st of August King William started from Berlin *nach Paris*; and he still, in these dreary December days, walks the hospitals, hunts, and gives birthday dinners at Versailles, while we are told that "the resistance of Paris causes dissatisfaction in Germany." But Napoleon, when Prussia insisted on war in 1806, took exactly thirty days to take Potsdam. We open the thirteenth volume of his "Correspondence," and we find that he was writing letters at St. Cloud on the 24th of September, and that he was writing letters at Potsdam, which Mr. Murray calls "the Prussian Versailles," on the 24th of October. Three days, not three months, afterwards he entered Berlin; and there he took his ease for over three weeks. The first Berlin letter is dated the 28th of October, and the last the 24th of November. There is among them a letter to the Sultan, in which he promises to see that his authority is restored in the Principalities (where a Hohenzollern is now Hospodar), and declares that it is his especial mission to save the Turkish Empire. This letter bears the date "Ecrit en notre château impérial à Berlin, le 11 Novembre, 1806." When his Imperial Majesty left Berlin on the 25th of the same month, he appointed his Minister of War, Clarke, who like MacMahon was of the old Irish brigade extraction, Governor-General of Prussia. General von Roon will hardly ever carry the title of Governor-General of France, and even if he did, it would only be a title; but General Clarke verily and actually governed Prussia and the Prussians until it pleased his master to appoint him to other functions, and to allow the King—King William's father—to resume the charge of affairs.

In all these proceedings Napoleon, like King William, humbly but persistently saw the hand of Providence. He was very pious at this period of his life. When he was leaving Paris, he assembled his ministers and said to them, "I am innocent of this war; I have in nowise provoked it; it did not enter into my calculations. May I be defeated if it has been of my making! One of the principal motives which I have for my trust that my enemies will be destroyed is, that I see in their conduct the finger of Providence working that the traitors should be punished. God so deprives their counsels of wisdom, that thinking to attack me in a moment of weakness, they have, on the contrary, chosen the time when I am strongest." On the 10th of October, Marshal Lannes attacked Prince Louis, commanding the Prussian advanced guard, at Saalfeld, and drove it back on Jena. The Prince was run through the body by a French Hussar, to whom he heroically, or absurdly, refused to surrender. Napoleon wrote to the Marshal on the 12th, "The death of Prince Louis of Prussia seems to me to be a judgment of Heaven; for he was the real author of this war." By the 12th, the French army was concentrated between the Elster and Saal; Lannes and Augereau advanced to Jena; Murat's cavalry cleared the country to the gates of Leipsic. Napoleon wrote to the Empress, "With the help of God, in a few days this affair will have taken a very terrible aspect, I believe, for the poor King of Prussia, whom I pity personally because he is good." War waged on such pious principles evidently agreed with Napoleon's constitution. "I am wonderfully well," he adds; "I have actually got fat since I started; and yet I travel twenty to twenty-five leagues a day on horseback or in my carriage, in all sorts of ways. I go to bed at eight o'clock in the evening and rise at midnight." Then came the great day, the day, said Napoleon, "which washed out the affront of Rosbach, and decided within seven days a campaign which has entirely calmed that bellicose frenzy which had turned Prussian heads of late." The interposition of Providence at the battle of Jena was especially manifest to Napoleon's mind. At the close of the official bulletin he says, "In an affair so hotly contested, in which the enemy lost almost all his generals, we owe thanks to that Providence which watched over our army. Not one man of mark has been killed or wounded." From Weimar he wrote himself a letter to all the bishops of the empire, saying that the success which he had won over his enemies, "with the aid of Divine Pro-

vidence," rendered it a duty for him and his people to "tender to the God of armies solemn thanksgiving." The bishops accordingly were ordered to sing the Te Deum and to ordain public prayers.

The causes or pretexts of the war, and the spirit in which the two powers entered upon it, suggest some curious points of comparison between the war of 1806 and the war of 1870. The war of 1806 grew out of Prussia's jealousy of the Confederation of the Rhine, just as the war of 1870 grew out of France's jealousy of the North-German Confederation. But the Southern States, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, were all with France in 1806, and Napoleon's letters to their sovereigns complaining of the ambition and rapacity of Prussia might serve, perhaps have served, as models for Count Bismarck. Napoleon again and again objurgates the light heart and also light head with which Prussia declared war. After the battle of Jena, Kalkruth, commanding in front of Soult, applied for an armistice. "What more can you want from us?" said the Prussian general; "the Duke of Brunswick is dead; our generals are all killed, or wounded, or taken; the greater part of our army has fled; surely your successes are sufficiently grand." Soult answered in a tone of insolent morality, which the Prussian commanders have evidently studied and made their own: "We have in no respect provoked the unjust war which you have waged against us; you declared it in mere gayety of heart. The battle of Jena has decided the future of the campaign. Our business is to do you as much damage as we can. Lay down your arms, and I will await the Emperor's orders in your regard."

## ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

[From the North German Correspondent.]

THE history of orthoplastic begins scarcely more than a century ago. Before that time we are acquainted with only five cases in which attempts were made to supply a lost limb by an artificial substitute. One of the most celebrated of these is the iron hand of Goetz von Berlichingen, which was after all only a poor contrivance. In 1755, Hugo Ravaton, a Frenchman, gave a new stimulus to this art by inventing a kind of iron boot, and during the war of liberation a good deal of attention was directed to the subject in Germany. The work, however, was carried on without any fixed system, and so it frequently happened that those who at first employed a carefully constructed artificial foot afterwards abandoned it for an old-fashioned wooden leg. After the war of 1806, a military commission was appointed to inquire into the best means of supplying the loss of amputated limbs, in consequence of which the mechanists of Germany showed a warm interest in the subject, and a friendly rivalry ensued among them. Mr. Pfister, of Berlin, whose name had frequently been mentioned in medical journals at a still earlier period, particularly distinguished himself.

Thirty years ago it was considered an open question whether wood or metal was preferable as the material for artificial limbs, and during the Italian and American wars wood was on the whole preferred. Pfister, however, employs tin and German silver. He won a prize while still a young man at an exhibition in Munich, in the year 1846, and since then he has been constantly engaged in endeavoring to perfect the art. His own sufferings—he himself is obliged to wear a false leg—enabled him to judge of what was really required, and by unwearying care and study he has at length succeeded in establishing a system which satisfies every demand that can reasonably be made of an artificial limb. Durability, lightness, and certainty in use are combined with the natural form of the arm or leg. The proper disposition of the fastenings, elasticity of movement, and the determination of the centre of gravity, according to each individual case, are the points to which Pfister has specially directed his attention, and in all of them he has proved himself a true master. The stump of the amputated limb, which is frequently very sensitive, is exposed to no pressure, but hangs untouched in a cushioned case.

Every one who has been unfortunate enough to lose an arm or a leg must have remarked that the stump undergoes many changes. Artificial limbs made of metal are more easily changed to suit these than those made of wood, and metal feet require fewer repairs, while their weight is not greater. In other respects the works of Pfister are also excellent. With one of his artificial thighs it is possible, not only to stand working the whole day, but also to walk for a considerable distance without support. Thus he himself visits his patients on foot, and ascends three pairs of stairs without difficulty. When the amputation has been favorable, his artificial feet can scarcely be distinguished from real ones in quiet movements, and, except in rapidity of movement, almost everything can be done with them, as well as with a natural foot. Even patients who have had both feet amputated use these artificial limbs with great success. It is therefore no wonder that even foreigners, especially Englishmen and Russians, apply to him either in person or by sending a cast of the healthy limb. Pfister's artificial hands are, however, perhaps his greatest success, and they have enabled many, who were unfortunate enough to lose theirs in 1806, to retain their positions. They differ greatly in price, according to the character of the work required. The distinguished mechanist is now engaged in perfecting a new system which he hopes will greatly facilitate writing with artificial hands, though what he has already done in this respect is astonishing.

Of the officers of the Army who have already been honorably discharged on their own application, 111 have received certificates from the Third Auditor, of their non-indebtedness to the Government, and have had their accounts passed by the Second Auditor. They have been paid one year's pay from January 1, 1871, in accordance with the provisions of the bill providing for the reduction of the Army.

\* Correspondance de Napoleon I. Vol. XIII. Paris.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**WHAT IT COSTS TO JOIN THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**—In a recent issue of the JOURNAL, in an article on "Membership in the National Guard," we suggested among other things the propriety of the different organizations honestly detailing the costs which would be incurred by a recruit, and the benefits he would derive from enlisting. We at the same time suggested that companies or regimental organizations issue cards or circulars containing this information, so that any young man wishing to enter the State service could see at a glance what he had to expect and what was expected of him, thus leaving no reasonable excuse for the erroneous impressions which sometimes make trouble after an enlistment. Carrying out this idea, Company F, or "Carroll Guard" as it is called, has issued a circular, bearing a new monographic company coat of arms, and containing the necessary information on the subjects above referred to. The following is the circular issued by the commandant of the company, Captain H. H. Beadle, and we congratulate this officer and his command on their enterprise in this matter, which we trust will produce good results:

As members of this command are constantly met by questions relating to the expense of, and the benefits to be derived from a service in the National Guard, the following information is hereby promulgated. The expenses are as follows, viz.:

Cost of full-dress coat.....	\$22 50
Cost of full-dress pants.....	7 50
Cost of full-dress hat and plume.....	7 00
Cost of epaulettes.....	2 75
Cost of white gloves, common, 25 cents; best Berlin.....	50
Cost of belt, cartridge-box, cap-pouch, and bayonet sheath.....	4 00
Cost of overcoat.....	8 50
Cost of knapsack, enamelled cloth, \$4 50; do. leather.....	6 50

Total.....\$59 25

The above estimate includes everything needed for a thorough equipment, the fatigue jacket and cap being furnished gratis.

The same pants are worn on all occasions, both as full-dress and fatigue.

Recruits are allowed six months from the date of their enlistment in which to procure the full dress uniform, though many prefer to procure them at once.

The dues of this company are light, being one dollar for an initiation fee, and one dollar per month, payable in advance. Fines for non-attendance, or any other delinquency, cannot be classed as an expense to any man who is faithful in the discharge of his duty.

Under the head of expense we may also class that of time. From the first of October to the first of May there are weekly drills (in fatigue uniform unless otherwise ordered), occurring on Tuesday evening, with the exception of the second Tuesday in each month, when a business meeting is held, the members attending in citizen's dress. All drills and meetings commence at 8 o'clock. In addition to the above company duties, there are usually from four to six battalion or regimental drills during the drill season, and about the same number of public parades, including the annual inspection and review during the year.

The above comprises all that can be classed under the head of obligatory expenses, and the pecuniary portion may be summed up as follows, viz.:

Cost of uniforms, equipments, etc.....	\$59 25
Initiation fee.....	1 00
Monthly dues.....	12 00

Total for the first year.....\$72 25

From this estimate it will readily be seen that the burden of expense falls principally on the first year of service, the current expenses being but twelve dollars a year. We have estimated the uniform, equipments, etc., at the highest cost, though they can often be obtained from those leaving the regiment at much lower figures.

The benefits accruing are—exemption from jury duty, not only during the term of service, but "forever after," so long as one remains a citizen of the State of New York; "a deduction from the assessed valuation of his real and personal property to the amount of \$1,000," a matter which more than covers his entire military expenses for the whole term of service, which is seven years. Adding to these the physical exercise which many men in business actually require, the pleasant associations formed, and the acquisition of military knowledge, which no citizen should be without, the advantages far more than balance the outlay of time or money required.

In conclusion, this company will welcome any gentleman of good moral character as a comrade, assuring him a cordial greeting as a gentleman, and a just appreciation of his faithful performance of duty as a soldier in the National Guard of the State of New York.

**FIRST INFANTRY.**—This command has been slowly recruiting during the past few months, but its increase, perhaps, is not so rapid as it would be were it not for its present poor armory accommodations. The armory of the First is one of the most expensive in the city, its rent being in the neighborhood of \$10,000 per annum; yet it is limited in its accommodations, and, in our estimation, has one of the worst ventilated drill-rooms. Perhaps it is for this reason that it has not been used for charitable fairs, etc., like other armories this season. There are few inducements for members to linger in such an armory, and recruits generally prefer regiments with pleasant drill and meeting rooms. The fault, it is only fair to say, has not been with the officers of the First, especially under the present administration, for few officers have taken more interest in or worked harder for their commands than Colonel Perley, whose energy and perseverance have alone preserved the regiment from consolidation or disbandment. The regiment is small, and one of the neatest looking commands in the division; its material is excellent, and its drill and discipline very creditable to its officers. So, now that at last it has secured new and more suitable quarters in Thirty-second street, in the armory to be vacated in

the course of time by the Seventy-first Infantry, its progress cannot help being rapid. The First is the only semi-souave organization in the division, and one of the best of the many reorganized after the war, and the only one that has withstood adversity and is now in a fair way to ultimate success. We trust the officers will continue their interest, and not allow dissensions of any nature to disturb the surface of things, especially at this time when perfect union is necessary for the preservation and prosperity of the command. Dissensions between officers like those of which the order below is a hint do not help any organization. We are not a little surprised that so popular an officer as "Jennie" (as he is called) should be the first to disturb the peace of the First military family of the division. We do not pretend to know the exact character of the charges and specifications preferred against Colonel Perley, but it appears from the following that General Varian did not consider them based on sufficient grounds to call for a trial:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, }  
N. G. S. N. Y., December 19, 1870. }

Special Orders No. 47.

It appearing to the satisfaction of Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, upon his examination of the charges and specifications made by Captain J. C. Julius Langbein, commanding Company E, First Infantry N. G. S. N. Y., against Colonel John K. Perley, commanding First Infantry N. G. S. N. Y., that no sufficient grounds exist for ordering a court-martial thereon, it is hereby ordered that the said charges and specifications be dismissed.

By order of Brigadier-General J. M. Varian.

Wm. Seward, Jr.,  
Lienant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff.

Official: J. M. VARIAN, Jr., Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Perley has laid out his work for the season, and the regiment will doubtless exhibit great progress toward its end.

The regiment is directed to assemble by wing for battalion drills at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on the following evenings, viz.: Right wing (B, E, G, and C), on January 10, February 9, and March 20; left wing (H, D, F, and A), on January 25, February 17, and March 31. Company officers are directed to assemble at the armory in citizen's dress for theoretical instructions on the following evenings, viz.: Officers of Companies B, E, G, and C, on January 6, February 3, and March 10; officers of Companies H, D, F, and A, on January 20, February 14, and March 28. The sergeants are ordered to assemble at the armory for drill and instruction on the following evenings, viz.: Sergeants of Companies B, E, G, and C, on January 6, February 3, and March 10; sergeants of Companies H, D, F, and A, on January 20, February 14, and March 28. An inspection of all the company books and papers is ordered at the armory at 8 o'clock on the following evenings, viz.: Companies B, C, G, and H, on January 3, and Companies A, D, E, and F, on January 12. Commandants will report in person with their books and papers.

**EIGHTH INFANTRY.**—This regiment is ordered to assemble at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, as follows: January 4, 1871—Officers and non-commissioned officers in fatigue uniform; January 13, 1871—Regimental inspection and drill in full dress uniform (white gloves); January 24, 1871—Right wing, Companies B, C, D, E, and K. Roll call of companies at 7:45 o'clock p.m.

The regimental staff is ordered to report to the colonel for the inspection, January 13, at 7:55 p. m. All members not provided with the full dress uniform are ordered to report in full fatigue (white gloves) for the inspection and drill of January 13. The annual meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at the armory on Wednesday, January 11, at 8 o'clock p. m. Every officer is expected to settle his account with the treasurer at this meeting.

**FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—This command, Colonel Austin, assembled in full dress uniform at its regimental armory, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening last, for inspection, review, and dress parade, to be followed by a hop and general reception of friends. The evening was stormy, but this did not prevent a large turnout of the members and their friends, who early in the evening flocked toward the armory in great numbers. The main drill-room of the armory is too limited in extent for the ordinary formation of even so small a command as the Forty-seventh; the regiment therefore, in forming, occupied the four sides of the room, its right and left almost meeting, and the vast number of spectators meanwhile filling the very limited intermediate space. The regiment made a very handsome appearance, and, in the execution of the manual and general steadiness, showed great and commendable improvement, exhibiting plainly the beneficial effects of the previous drills of the regiment in this portion of the school of the soldier, and the careful instruction of its commandant. Immediately following formation, the regiment was inspected by wing, each company commandant in succession performing this duty, and members generally showing a creditable knowledge of the ceremony. The rolls were called, and the number of full dress and fatigue uniforms noted for future reference. This concluded, the regiment was reviewed by the regimental commandant accompanied by his staff, Major Rogers assuming command. The limited space afforded for the review interfered so much with the movement that it is scarcely fair to criticize it, and we think the passage in review could have

advantageously been omitted; it was, however, executed with much less confusion than was anticipated. There was one small but very common error committed by the junior field officer and the adjutant, who invariably gave the command "Rear open order" by prefixing the words "to the," which are superfluous. After a short rest, the fronts of the companies, which had been heretofore unequalized, were reduced, and the military proceedings closed with a very creditable dress parade, after which the members and their lady friends took possession of the floor and concluded the evening with a dozen merry dances. The increase of the regiment since its last inspection has been about 70, Company B exhibiting the greatest strength (twenty-two files), Companies I and F the largest increase.

**TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—In consequence of the occupation of the regimental armory for fair purposes, this command has been compelled to postpone battalion and division drills. Company drills, however, have not been neglected, the gymnasium, so termed, having been devoted to this purpose. Recruiting, nevertheless, has been unusually active in the regiment; and the classification of the men enlisted cannot be excelled by any regiment in the division. The lease of the present abode of the Twenty-second expires in about two years, but we presume it will be secured without much difficulty for another term; and pending the expiration it has behooved the regiment to keep on the right side of the city authorities, who alone have the power of depriving this fine command of one of the best constructed armories in the vicinity of New York, which in itself is a great inducement for joining the regiment. When General Aspinwall was in command of this regiment, if we remember correctly, a movement was on foot towards raising funds to purchase this property; but the matter never received proper attention somehow or other, and the project failed. At one time, we think, there was some talk of General Aspinwall's purchasing the property, which has since more than doubled in value. It is very unfortunate that the regiment has not been able to secure this armory permanently as its property. We fear the time has passed for doing this; and it will now have to do the best it can under the circumstances. The arrangements for the annual regimental ball are all completed, committees appointed, subscriptions about all paid in, and on the 9th instant the Academy of Music will present an enchanting scene, filled as it will be by the elite of the city. The ball or reception is on the complimentary or subscription plan, the members of the regiment subscribing for the whole amount, and issuing invitations, which have been limited in number.

**EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.**—It appears the Commissioner of Jurors in Kings county has frequently compelled members of the National Guard residing in that county, who are members of some organization in the First division of this city, to serve as jurors. He has only, we learn, excused those who had become residents of the county after an enlistment. This is entirely illegal, and exhibits great ignorance on the part of the Kings county commissioner. The following communication addressed to the Adjutant-General would have seemed almost unnecessary when the State law is so plain; but the commissioner evidently is a careless reader. The endorsement of the Adjutant-General gives additional weight to the law, and perhaps may tend to open the eyes of the zealous civil official. The communication is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY I, SEVENTH REGIMENT, }  
NATIONAL GUARD, NEW YORK, Dec. 7, 1870.

Brigadier-General Franklin Townsend, Adjutant-General S. N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to inform me whether, under section 13, Military Code of 1870, any one residing in Kings or Queens counties can join any regiment in this city and be entitled to all the benefits arising therefrom, as exemption from jury duty, assessments, etc., as though he resided in this county? The settlement of this question will, if it is as generally construed, help us very materially in gaining many recruits from those counties. Trusting you will favor me with a reply at an early day, I remain yours respectfully,

GEORGE F. MARTIN,  
Sergeant Company I, Seventh Regiment.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Dec. 16, 1870.

Respectfully returned with the information that, in my opinion, any one residing in Kings or Queens counties, and properly qualified otherwise, may be enlisted in any troop, battery, or company in the city of New York, and, when so enlisted, he will be entitled to like privileges and exemptions with the other members.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General

That portion of paragraph 13 referred to in the above letter reads as follows: "Volunteers may be received and enlisted in any troop, battery, or company, whether they reside in the troop, battery, or company district or not." These members are entitled to the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions allowed by law, and the same as those who may have changed their residence, as provided in paragraph 18 of the Military Code of the State of New York.

**THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**—On the evening of the 22d ult., this command, Colonel Mason, held its second social concert and hop of the series, at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn. These social affairs have proved very happy in their conception, and each gathering has increased in favor over the one preceding. The musical portion of the programme on this occasion, which commenced shortly after 8 o'clock, comprised four very choice selections, all of which were exceedingly well rendered by the regimental band in attendance. The excellent music was one of the



features of the gathering, calling forth very complimentary comments; and it was, we must confess, far superior in its general character to the previous concert of the regiment. The assemblage was very select, social, and the number of beautiful women perhaps unprecedented at any similar gathering. Dancing commenced about 10 o'clock, and midnight closed this well-managed and successful gathering of the progressive Thirteenth. The final concert of the series will take place on the 17th inst., after which the regimental reception at the Academy of Music, which takes place on the 21st of February, will occupy the attention of the members.

**THE NINTH INFANTRY BOARD OF INQUIRY.**—The following pertinent letter or *preamble* has been addressed to the commandant of the Ninth Infantry. Let it speak for itself:

NEW YORK, December 19, 1870.

Colonel James Fisk, Jr., commanding Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Whereas Special Orders No. 62, headquarters Ninth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., has disapproved of the decision, and censured the court of inquiry, in the case of Private Joseph S. Hart, of Company G, Ninth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., we, the undersigned members of that court, beg to submit the subjoined evidence as that upon which we based our decision:

[Extract from Evidence.]

Captain Prior sworn: I have not the slightest hesitation in saying there were three-fourths present, or whatever the regulation prescribes.

Witness Higgins sworn: There were several men from New Rochelle who did not care to vote because they were not acquainted.

Captain Prior examined: I state that I studied the Military Code before I went there, and we had enough present to expel members strictly according to the State law. I can't say the exact number of men, but I know we had enough present; several members were excused who were not included as among those present.

As the company sustained, on sworn evidence, every charge made against Mr. Hart, proving him to have been an unworthy member, the court rendered its decision in accordance, regardless of personal friendship.

ARTHUR BLANNEY, Captain Company I.  
BIRD W. SPENCER, Captain Company K.  
DOW S. KITTLE, Captain Company H.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the officers of the regiment.

We cannot in any way sanction or encourage the above document, or the action of the officers concerned therein. The action of the commandant was final, and, as far as we can discern from the above-quoted evidence, it was in perfect accordance with the findings of the board appointed to investigate the matter. Captain Prior swears that "he had not the slightest hesitation in saying there were three-fourths present, or whatever the regulation prescribes;" then again, on examination, states in substance that he had studied the code, and that the company had "enough present to expel members strictly according to the State law." Still he could not determine the number present, but *knew* there were enough to expel a member. This testimony strikes us as not very clear. Where were the minutes of the company meeting? How many were there present, and what is the extent of the roll of Company G, Ninth regiment? This alone can determine as to the legality of the action of the company or the decision of the board of investigation. We know nothing as to the delinquencies of Private Hart, and he may or may not be a good member, and the company may have been perfectly justified in expelling him; still it is not always a safe operation to do this illegally. We think the publication of the above document a breach of etiquette, and, to say the least, unofficerlike conduct on the part of those concerned. If it was written and published by these officers merely for self-justification, we do not think they have succeeded in their purpose.

**ENLISTMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS—HOW CONDUCTED.**—The following from the Boston Times gives some idea of the loose style in which men are enlisted into the service of the State of Massachusetts. The article is well written, and offers some suggestions worthy the attention of all National Guardsmen:

If the State militia is intended as a school in which to qualify the civilian for the duties of the soldier in the field, its teachings should be in strict accordance with the principles recognized in the Army. That the relation of the soldier and the officer may be susceptible of no misconception, they should be properly defined and always enforced. Now, in our service, the fact is that the cases are exceptional where the officer and soldiers preserve their proper dignity and respect; and it not unfrequently happens that the officer, in the exercise of his official authority, is made the victim of insult by the men, and the smothered contempt of his sometimes incompetent superiors, so that, with no support, the subordinate, who attempts to do his duty faithfully and in compliance with his oath of office, often finds his position so humiliating that he leaves the service in disgust.

Let us take the private soldier upon his entry into the service, treat upon the manner of his enlistment, and endeavor by comparison to show that our form is faulty and responsible in a great degree for the birth of almost incurable errors. "The signing of an enlistment book kept by the company commander shall constitute a legal enlistment." This is our law. In this signing there is no obligation involved further than that the person agrees to enlist in a certain company, etc. There is no return of it required at the Adjutant-General's office, as in other States, and no oath administered as in the New York State National Guard, whose form approaches nearer than any other that used in the United States Army. Our ceremony is but an empty

formality to which slight (if any) importance is attached. What then must be its consequences? Men join a company "for the fun of the thing." Let us locate the time in the vicinity of muster. There is a desire among officers to have large companies rather than good ones. Enlistments are solicited. Many sign the book just for the good time anticipated at the encampment, during which period they are seldom seen, and less seldom on duty, and at the conclusion they furlough themselves for one year, and perhaps forever.

Such men are not reliable; they have signed the book agreeing to enlist, but they have taken no obligation to do their duty, and the demoralizing influence of such fact tends materially to weaken the effective strength of the company, by driving its best members away, compelling the organization as a whole to bear the reproach which the misconduct of a portion is sure to invite. These are the men, too, who are intrusted with the duty of making officers. Is it not natural to suppose that they would elect only those whom they can command, and who cannot command them?

These are but a few of the evils which arise from our present system of enlistment; but they are sufficient to demand that it be abolished, or amended by clothing it with a tone that will dignify its character, and impress all with the seriousness of its requirements. There is therefore no impropriety in asking that all enlisted men shall subscribe to an oath to bear true faith and allegiance to the State, to observe and obey the orders of the Governor and officers appointed or elected over them, and the by-laws of the organization to which they belong. There is but little consistency in compelling the officers to subscribe to this oath and to exempt the men; and it will be readily seen that the above recommendation, while in harmony with the wishes of good men, will prevent that class always found floating on the surface of society from being launched so temporarily and annoyingly into the ranks of the military. It will also serve to remind the soldier, when on the brink of disobedience, that he is about to violate his solemn oath; and it will prove a silent monitor, ever pointing the way, urging him to a conscientious performance of duty.

As an additional precaution, all persons desiring to join a company should make application in a form similar to the following:

"To CAPTAIN:—I am desirous of becoming a member of your corps. My age is —; occupation, —; residence, —. If admitted to membership, I will endeavor to perform the duties required by the militia laws of the State of Massachusetts, and the constitution and by-laws of your corps. I will obey the commands of superior officers, and use my best endeavors to become a good and efficient soldier."

(Date.) (Signature)  
If the captain has any doubt as to the character of the applicant, he may cause a committee to make the necessary inquiry, who may report somewhat as follows: "The committee to whom was referred the application of — to become a member of this company, respectfully report that," etc., etc.

If the report is favorable, the captain may then, through the clerk of the company, notify the applicant to appear at the next meeting, and be qualified as a member; and the recruit should at initiation be given all the information contained in the by-laws of the company, and such further instruction pertaining to his duties as the captain may deem advisable. Nothing important for him to know should be concealed from fear of losing him.

There is one class of applicants all companies should reject. They are sometimes styled "sua lawyers." These fellows will rant more about Cushing and the militia law, bill of rights, etc., in an hour than they will learn about Upton in a year. Beware of them!

To secure the change suggested, the power is probably vested in the commander-in-chief by section 18 of the militia law, which leads to the belief that the oath will be speedily adopted as part of the form of enlistment.

**APPROPOS OF THE SEASON.**—The Philadelphia Republic relieves the dullness of the militia affairs, and celebrates this festive season at the same time, by telling these good stories of militia life:

**BLANK CARTRIDGES FOR CHRISTMAS—OUT OF STEP.**

About the year 1854, if our memory serves us right, the artillery corps of Washington Grays, under the command of that most accomplished gentleman and officer, Captain McAdams, proceeded to within a short distance of Bristol, Pa., for the purpose of enjoying a short encampment during the July holidays. It is needless to say that the strictest discipline was expected, and it was really enforced, for Captain McAdams meant business, and there was an end to all nonsense, for that time at least.

The camp was laid out in the most faultless manner and beautifully located. A hotel, situated a few hundred yards distant, supplied the rations by contract, and at meal times the company was marched there and back. On all occasions, previous to marching to "grub," the company would be assembled in proper dress, and with all the ceremony as in going on dress parade. The orderly would conduct the company on these occasions under the strict surveillance of the captain, whose quick eye was as ready to detect a fault at this time as though it were in the armory or on drill. The sentries on post were left in charge of the camp, while the relief joined in with the company.

One of the members was a dry, droll sort of wag, much respected by his comrades, but the poorest sort of a soldier, a fact which he was just as quick to acknowledge as any, all because, as he said, he had no music in his soul (sole), which was the ground of all his military trouble. The fact is he could not keep step two minutes at a time except by accident. On one occasion, when the company was proceeding along the lane leading to the hotel, not a word being heard in all the column, and every man appearing in his proper place as the captain glanced his eye along from right to left, with heads erect and eyes peering into the heads of the men in front, the marching seemed perfect, when suddenly a voice was heard to command, "Company halt!" which was obeyed with alacrity. The company halted and maintained its position of steadiness; not an eye was turned, not a breath was heard, until the captain spoke.

"Who gave that order?" said the captain. Lightning seemed to flash from his eyes, as he scanned the entire company. "Who gave that order?" he repeated, in a more angry tone and with a determination to know all about it. "If my question is not answered in one minute," looking at

his watch as he spoke, "I will march the company back to camp, drill for an hour, and dismiss you without a dinner."

This last was enough. It was laughable to see the effect this threat produced upon the countenances of the men, for there was not one present but that knew that the captain would do just what he said. While others showed unmistakable signs and misgivings at the awful doom that awaited them, the effect was too much for Private —, who, just as the minute was about to expire, saluted the captain and said: "It was I, sir; I gave the order."

"You?" said the captain, with surprise and anger; "you? why, what possessed you to do such a thing?"

And with a countenance, the very personification of innocence, he replied:

"I saw the whole company out of step except myself, and I wanted them to halt and start right again."

For the rest of the march it was impossible to preserve order; the company marched in the route step, and on its return Private — was assigned a position in the rank of file closers.

**BY MOTIONS.**

A company of volunteers that left this city, and were located near Baltimore, Md., for three months in the early part of the late war, had, through the indomitable perseverance of its captain, become remarkably well drilled. Everything had to be done by motions. The men declared that they had to eat by motions, and even sleep by motions. Imagine four men in an A tent, who for convenience sake had to assume a position better known as "spoon fashion," when, if one should become tired in his position, to effect a change it was only necessary to command "About, face!" when all would turn from force of habit, no matter how sound asleep they should be. One day, while on parade, the captain stepped to the right to align his company, just at the moment one of the men near him expectorated a quantity of tobacco-juice, a spray of which lighted upon the captain. Much chagrined, he wiped it away, and looking square into the face of the culprit, he said:

"Private —, if you do that again I will take that tobacco out of your mouth."

"In how many motions, captain?" was the cool rejoinder.

The captain wilted, and the men burst into a hearty laugh.

**VARIOUS ITEMS.**

At a meeting of Company D, First Infantry, held at the armory on the 15th ult., Charles W. Terrette was unanimously elected captain. Mr. Terrette, we learn, has been connected with the National Guard for nearly nine years, having served a full term in the Seventh regiment. After the election, on invitation of the new commandant, the members adjourned and partook of a suitable repast provided. Company C, to which Mr. Terrette was attached as an officer at the time of this election, loses an efficient officer; therefore its loss has been Company D's gain. The Eighth Infantry, we learn, is about joining the church in a body, a building in Twenty-third street formerly used for religious purposes having been secured for an armory. The Sixth Infantry are about organizing a mutual benefit and general entertainment association. The new regimental armory (Tammany Hall) is rapidly approaching completion, and in a few weeks the regiment will vacate its present inadequate quarters and take up its abode in the hall of the sachems. Corporal Jewell, of Company D, Twenty-third Infantry, recently received a very elegant gold recruiting medal. The design is very unique, and its general appearance very handsome. The corporal, we understand, is doing double duty by serving in the Twenty-third and the Seventh regiments. The drum corps of the Seventy-first hold an invitation calico dress hop on the 9th inst. at the new regimental armory, Broadway and Thirty-fifth street. "Military gents are requested to appear in uniform." Why use the term "military gents"? There is no such word as "gents" in the English language, and it should never be used either in speech or writing by gentlemen, and should above all not be allowed to deface so neat an invitation as that issued by the drummer boys. The error is very common, but as decidedly unenglish as the word "pants," so frequently used in military orders, etc. The Twenty-third Infantry, Colonel Rodney C. Ward, will hold a public drill, dress parade, and review at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, on the 12th prox. Dancing will close the proceedings, which we learn will be of an unusual character. The Seventy-first have just organized a new band of some 40 pieces, with Professor Ebens as its leader—a gentleman of great musical talents. The Eighty-fourth is to take possession of the rooms to be vacated by the Twelfth, Broadway and Fourth street. The regiment was formerly located in this building. The Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Infantry, are making great preparations for their entertainment at the regimental armory on the 9th prox. We understand it will be an informal affair and not full-dress. The Seventy-ninth is again agitating the "kilt" subject, which we think is its only resource for successfully keeping the command together.

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## BIRTHS.

QUINBY.—To the wife of Major W. M. Quimby, U. S. A., a daughter, December 26, 1870.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

RODGERS—RODGERS.—December 2, 1870, by the Rev. T. A. Hyland, at Grace Church, Astoria, Oregon, Captain JOHN I. RODGERS, Second Artillery, to Miss MARY P. ROGERS. (No cards.)

SNYDER—MILLER.—On Thursday, December 22, at Shippensburg, Pa., by the Rev. Geo. F. Cain, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Harper, Chief Engineer HENRY L. SNYDER, U. S. Navy, to S. ELLA, daughter of the Hon. Andrew G. Miller.

## DIED.

KNOWLTON.—In Burlington, N. J., on Saturday, December 24, Captain MERRA KNOWLTON, U. S. A., aged 66 years.

EDSON.—On Wednesday evening, November 16, 1870, at the residence of Mrs. Chas. Buford, Major THOMAS EDSON, of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., aged 32 years.

PEIRCE.—At Fort Griffin, Texas, November 30, of typhoid fever, Second Lieutenant AUSTIN L. PEIRCE, Fourth Cavalry, aged 22 years.

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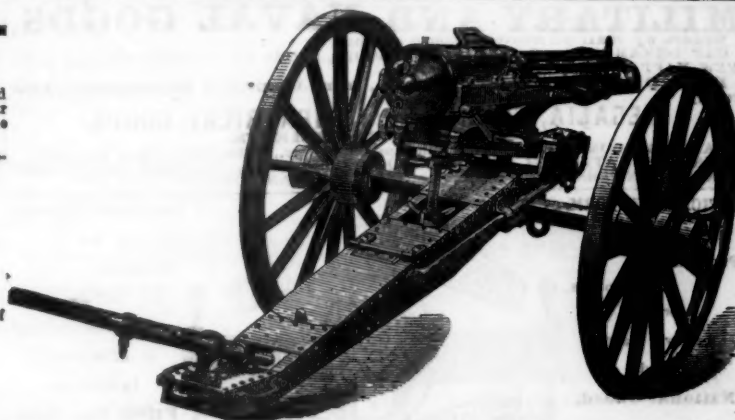
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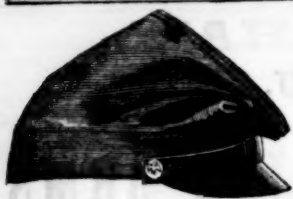
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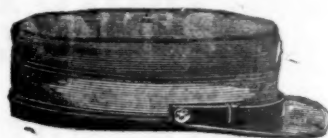
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